JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,444—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1895.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	16th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th "
R.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	F. H. Seymour	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

7th August — 4th September
21st August — 18th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 20th Aug. 1895
S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class. Rs. 550. — 2nd Class. Rs. 325. — 3rd Class. Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 25, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI off the 9th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE.	B. Vidos	4,255	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA. V.	Ghersmann	3,013	350	21st August

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 1, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

THE AGENT,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "AJMIR," from ZANZIBAR and MOMBASSA, lying Stranded near SATPATTY, are informed that a large Portion of the Cargo has been saved and landed at Satpatty, and from thence it will be brought to Bombay by recommendation of the Surveyors in a few days. A LIST of Cargo saved is lying at the Office of the Undersigned, where it can be seen and Delivery Order obtained on Signing the Average Bond and paying a Deposit of 30 per cent. on the value of the Cargo.
Such Packages as will not be taken delivery of within a reasonable time will be disposed of by Public Auction for the benefit of the concerned.

HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KUREACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 3rd August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 8th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on the 3rd August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on the 10th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 16th August, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S CHARTERED STEAMER "CAM," 3,022 Tons, Captain J. MATHIAS, will SAIL on or about 9th August for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSENFUSAN, GENSAN and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and other particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st July, 1895.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER 3,000	.....8th, and 30th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1895. Agents.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. E. Sandilands, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA on the 6th August, 1895.
Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
41, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD,	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply to "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

CLARETS!!
CLARETS!!!

GOOD WINES FOR CUP OR BREAKFAST.

	CASH. Qts. Rs.	CASH. Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	12 12	7 4	14 4	8 2
BORDEAUX	12 12	7 4	14 4	8 2
PETIT MEDOC	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

SUPERIOR DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	10

CHOICE AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE	35	0	21	0	39	0	23	6
CHATEAU MARGAUX	42	8	23	8	47	8	26	0

ALSO CLARETS IN HOGSHEADS.

IMPORTED DIRECT BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOOTBALL JERSEYS, Rs. 5. | CRICKET SHIRTS, Rs. 7. | HOCKEY STOCKINGS, Rs. 4-12.

SOFT WOOL SWEATERS, MUFFLERS and CAPS.

HOAR & CO., { THE FIRM FOR SPORTING KIT. } BOMBAY.

MONSOON NECESSARIES.

GENTS' WATERPROOFS,
LADIES' WATERPROOFS.
GENTS' UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
CARRIAGE APRONS.
DRIVING RUGS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8	FROM Rs. 3-8	FROM Rs. 3

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder for	very high pressure Steam.	
A A	Do.	do.	but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do.	of very heavy viscosity.
C	Do.	do.	medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red	for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.	

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES.

WE carry a Well-Selected Stock of these Goods, and fill orders immediately on receipt. We receive all Important Novelties as they are put on the Market in England, and Invite

HORSE-OWNERS AND VETERINARY SURGEONS

To Inspect our Stock.

	Rs. a.
KEMP'S Akeoderma for Skin Diseases	1 0
KEMP'S Alterative Condition Powders	1 8
KEMP'S Healing Powder for Sore Back, etc.	0 12
KEMP'S Strengthening Iron Powder	2 8
KEMP'S Veterinary Liniment	1 4

CLARK'S, ELLIMAN'S, JAMES', and Other Imported Remedies.
HOBBLE'S FARRIERS' TOOLS.
POCKET INSTRUMENTS, KNIVES, LANCETS, NEEDLES, FORCEPS, BOOKS, etc., etc., etc.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts, Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO FINER CLARET
FOR TABLE USE
CAN BE FOUND
IN THE MARKET.
KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is a sound Wine holding an established Reputation on its merits alone. It will
Secure approval
Upon any table.

Per Dozen Quarts..... Rs. 14-4.
Per Dozen Pints..... Rs. 8-4.

We hold a fine stock of more expensive Clarets, carefully selected to suit every palate. Lists on application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as—

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from Damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's Capacity :—

1 quart, Rs. 2-2. — 2 quarts, Rs. 3-3.
4 do. „ 5-0. — 7 do. „ 10-0.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RARELY idle for 18 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, from Wotton V. Edge, says :—"You supplied me with a Machine 18 years ago. It has rarely been idle a day. The only thing that is worn is the check spring.—THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S
ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures ; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY
With reasonable proper care.

			Rs.	a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold		Half-Hunting Case	650	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	600	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	550	0
In Sterling Silver Hall-Marked Cases,		Half-hunting Case	210	0
Do.	do.	Hunting Case	200	0
Do.	do.	Crystal-Faced	185	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S CLEARANCE SALE.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
SUITS TO MEASURE AS FOLLOWS :—

Gentlemen's Fancy Tropical Tweed Suits of 3 Garments.—Usual Price, Rs. 27-8 ; Reduced to Rs. 18 per Suit.

Gentlemen's Suits from Plain Twill Cashmere, Light make, in Greys, Fawns and Browns.—Complete Suit, Usual Price, Rs. 40 ; Sale Price, Rs. 28-8.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

—NEW TENNIS FLANNELS,—

"FOR THE RAINS," Best Soft Wool, LOUNGE COAT & TROUSERS. — NEW DRABS, NEW BROWNS, NEW GREYS. FROM Rs. 30.

ASQUITH & LORD, { APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 2, Bond St., Clarence Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MacLEAN," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st August, 1895.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th August, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriter's Association will held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, 12th August, 1895, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the year 1894-95.

II.—To elect members of Committee for the year 1895-96.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

ombay, 1st August, 1895.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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DELICIOUS TABLE CREAMS, requiring only the Addition of Milk to fit them for the Table. Price, 8 As. each.—JAMES PEARSE, 73, late 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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MATHERAN.—TO LET JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Ruby Hotel, the Gymkhana, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Rossiter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Bolkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Wordi, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil, postage extra.

PEARSE & Co.'s Prices for Oilman's Stores are the Cheapest. Fresh Consignments received every Fortnight. Goods not approved can be returned. Ask for New Price List. Please note the Only address:—SIRDAR'S PALACE, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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AUCTION SALE OF GUNNIES AND RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the B I S N Co.'s Godowns, Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned—

ex s s "Lalpoora."

5 bales gunnies.
165 bags rice.
18 packets rice.

AUCTION SALE OF MILLINERY AND TAILORING GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd, and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the shops of Messrs. Hajee Joosub Peermahomed and Moloo Saboo and Sons, situate at Carnac Road, opposite the Crawford Market Police Chowky, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

The whole of the millinery and tailoring stock, including ready-made clothes, and shop fittings, damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "AJMIR."

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on account of the concerned—

The s.s. "Ajmir," with all her masts, yards, sails, boats, chains, anchors, &c., without the cargo, as she now lies stranded off Satpatty, a few miles from the Palghur Railway Station. This steamer was built by William Doxford and Sons, at Sunderland, in 1891. Her registered tonnage is 2,182 Gross and her Horse Power 250. She was put in thorough repair at Bombay prior to sailing on her last voyage, and was at the same time fitted with new boilers constructed by Messrs. Dunsmuir and Jackson.

On the steamer being knocked down, a Deposit will be required from the purchaser, and Security for the balance of the purchase money.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of a Gentleman will be sold at 3 p.m., consisting of a pair of large size satsuma jars, about 4 feet high, camera, chemicals, hand organ, a harmonium, plated-ware, table lamps, watches, cupboards, chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigrum.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 C B Chesnut pony, about 12½, aged, goes in harness and saddle.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, about 14 hands, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.

By order of Mr. N. Narsingrao, and on account and risk of Mr. W. E. Gonsalves—

1 landau.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES, at Mr. Com-r Jamal Vayani's Stables, at New Nagpada, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co's Shop, Byculla.

On SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place—

About 35 Arab and Persian horses, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country, consisting of galloways, ponies, hunters, &c., some of them broken to double and single harness and ridden by ladies.

The horses are now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite to the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, of the latest design, best plateglware, very rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate, mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of J. N. DALLAPORTA, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at No. 4, below the Grant Road Bridge, next to Mr. N. M. Petit's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining-room, drawing and bedroom furniture, made to order, glass and crockery ware, mahogany square piano, by Soundy and Co., Brussels carpets, wind proof lamps by Hinks, large cooking stove, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MAHIM CUSTOM ROAD, AT UPPER MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Paulo Domingos, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of fazandaree ground belonging to St. Michael's Church, containing by admeasurement 301 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or upper-storied dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Upper Mahim, on the west side of Mahim Custom Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 5118 and street No. 56, and are bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, on the north by the property of Esmail Hajee Ghachee, and on the south by the property of Rev. G. De Silva, and are at present in the occupation of Mr. Walsh.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Our WEEKLY SALE will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th, instead of Monday, the 5th instant, the latter being a Public Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 full plate camera on stand, with lens.
46 cases Hungarian claret.

The property of a deceased Gentleman—

1 combined large size magic lantern with 171 slides and gasholders.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, table mirror buck cabinets, halstand, armchairs, marble table and teapoys, office seats, iron-door almira, book press, glass cupboard, English perambulators, marble-top washband table, dressing table, wardrobe, &c.

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Motan, ex "Mikado"—

H M-S-G-2422—1 case 12 pieces 48" o-w worsteds.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. R. N. Kerawalla and Co—

12 pieces 18½ inches velvet.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, plateware, mahogany cottage pianoforte, pictures, Brussels carpets, blackwood bedstead, almira, etc., the property of the late A. L. BUTTERFIELD, Esq., and a Lady.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 handsome serviceable mail phaeton.
1 strong light dogcart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1895.

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "KEATING'S POWDER." No other Powder disinfectual.

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The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the Genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATINGS; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet; or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature _____

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

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on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 5 per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

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On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, ombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

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M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

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CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	all	13 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1310ex.d
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75		10. p.c.	173
EXCHANGE BANKS.						
Agra	100,000	£10	all		5 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20		7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all		£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½		6 pr. ct.	300
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Allcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100		Yearly 10 7½ 12 10	565
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50			40
Badham Pile	18,000	100	100			123xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500		300	5,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	022		75	1,435
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500		5 pr. ct.	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500		50	1,750
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100		Nil	5xi
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500		5 pr. ct.	350
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200		20	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	12,000	250	250		8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee & Surety	5,000	100	10		10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100		10 pr. ct.	141
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175		31	261
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500		30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufactur ing Co	3,500	100	100		Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100		15	135
Naylor Hotel Co	2,000	100	100		2 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50		10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100		7½	104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000		20	510
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100		9	50
Treasher & Co	3,000	500	25		60	1,072
Tracker & Co	1,200	100	100		3	305xd
Telephone Co.,	9,200	25	100		dvd Rs1½	29½
PRESS COMPANIES.						
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250		Yearly 75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		18 pr. ct.	4'0
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100		90	1,190
Reliary	107	1,000	1,000		dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250		25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125		15	157½
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200		14	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200		12	100
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880		20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000		75	1,129
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—		20	93
Fort	150	2,500	500		80	1,125
French	300	500	500		25	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500		30	43
Hinzoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100		12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450		30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all		15 pr. ct.	250
Mahadmadpura Cotton G. and C. Co., Ld	300	500	500		53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125		10	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400		Nil	565
Munmar M	1,000	250	all		15	155
New Berar	1,200	500	500		25	225
New Indian	1,000	125	125		11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		25	415
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75		20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500		20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000		200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750		50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250		Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	377	200	all		12	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100		90	1,140
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all		20	745
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100		Nil	66
Bellary S & W Co., Ld (Belgaum)	871	00	all		9 per ct.	33
Bombay Unitcd	900	1,000	1,000		20	960
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500		15	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		—	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		Nil	470
Central India	1,000	500	500		35	1,490
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000		dvd Rs.40	950
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		dvd Rs.30	930
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100		—	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500		25	740
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—		dvd Rs15	730
Dhoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000		dvd Rs.50	740
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000		40	885
David Mills	1,400	500	500		15	565
Dhuna Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500		17½	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000		Nil	565
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000		30	750
Hinguughat Mills	700	500	500		40	66½
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500		25	740
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000		35	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		Nil	510
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000		50	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		dvd 25	600
James Greaves	1,100	500	500		25	715
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500		Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		dvd Rs 5	220
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000		55	1,115
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000		20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000		dvd Rs25	780
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250		Nil	830
Khatao Mal Kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000		35	915
Leopold	3,500	100	103		74	255
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,500	1,000		30	945
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000		dvd Rs35	1,180
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000		100	3,160
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000		Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500		15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000		50	2,150
Mazagon	5,000	250	250		dvd Rs 6	180
Monarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000		dvd Rs 7	2,270
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100		—	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100		Nil	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000		Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000		Rs 2	6'0
Oriental	5,725	625	625		Rs 22½	550
President Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000		40	1,530
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000		dvd Rs60	955
Rajan Mills	800	1,000	1,000		30	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000		50	1,320
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		40	1,035
Soondercdas	750	1,000	1,000		45	940
Southern India	1,000	500	500		15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250		dvRs 12½	390
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250		12½	233½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000		Nil	430
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500		20	700
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500		25	830
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000		50	550
Vaspal Shanker Lakhmidas Cotton Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900		15	540
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000		Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000		30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000		—	530
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all		5 p. c.	2,503
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 15	—		do.	520

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-4
Mexican Dollars	"	
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"	
Bar Silver	"	98-8
Gold Leaf	"	28-14
Bar Gold, English (touch)	"	28-14-3
Bar Australian	"	28-13
Bar Bombay	"	28-3
Bar Pekin	"	28-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Rugby Football, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand (weather permitting), 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Special General Meeting of Voting Members, Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Loyal North Lancashire vs. Colaba Garrison.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer LaSoyne entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Douro, Clan Maclean, and Akbar yesterday; and the steamer Leander left it on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Orion left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock, weather permitting.

THE GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet to-morrow afternoon, at Love Grove, Worlee, at 4-15, weather permitting.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for July, 1895, daily average attendance, 221, admission, 2,482 prevailing diseases, fever and diarrhœa.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—About one hundred hands, employed in the Wadia Mill, struck work, on Wednesday, in consequence of a reduction made in their wages.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalam, Zanzibar, and all Eastern ports of Africa up to Natal, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

PICK POCKET AT NULL BAZAAR.—Ellapa Ittapa, who was, on Tuesday last, arrested by the detective police, at Null Bazaar, in the act of stealing two annas and four pice from the pocket of Cassiram Narayen, was, yesterday morning, convicted by Mr. Hamilton, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting.)

March	Bicycle	Diehl.
Song	Adieu Marie	Adam.
Valse	Louisiana	Squire.
Selection	Un Ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Selection	Rip van Winkle	Planquette.
Polka	Friendship	Muth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played this evening, by the Band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	Bond of Friendship	Rogan.
Overture	Masaniello	Auber.
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Cooke.
Selection	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Aria	Die Deserteure	Conrad.
2nd Selection	Coster Songs	Chevalier.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF PROPERTY OF A DEAD MAHARAJ.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Jaimangal Harkundas, a Purdeshi, was charged by Constable Joliffe, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 579, the property of Vithalji Maharaj, who died recently. Mr. Motilal Fouzdar, pleader, appeared to prosecute the accused, on behalf of the complainant Ruttansey Lalji, the custodian of the property. The accused was defended by Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Bamonji Mehta, pleader. The defence urged that the property was given to the accused by the Maharaj before his death. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the statement of defence to show that the property was given to the accused by the deceased was not borne out by the evidence. The evidence led by the prosecution showed that the accused packed up the articles mentioned in the charge, and concealed the parcel, with the intention of removing, it when an opportunity occurred to do so without being detected. The accused was an attendant on the Maharaj and taking an opportunity he had stolen the articles. It was a very mean theft since he was the trusted servant of the Maharaj. Under the circumstances the magistrate sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered the property to be returned to the legal representative of the Maharaj.

A LAD STEALS A HORSE AND GHARRY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mynn, charged a young Hindu, named Vella Shamji, aged fourteen years, residing at Soortee Moholla, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a hack victoria and a horse, of the collective value of Rs. 450, the property of Balla Khan Mahomed Khan, a hack victoria driver. It appears that, on Wednesday afternoon complainant, drove a person in his carriage to a house in Soortee Mohalla, and leaving the gharry waiting on the road, went upstairs to receive his fare. In the meantime the accused who was a resident of the same locality, came up and jumping upon the coachbox, drove the conveyance to the 2nd Lane Cammateepoora, where the juvenile thief got down, and finding that it was dark, and that the carriage was without lanterns, went to a rekla, and having removed two lanterns from it, placed them on the victoria, and drove it through the street. He plied it for hire, and earned twelve annas. Complainant finding the carriage missing from the road, went and reported the matter to the police, and about 7 o'clock in the evening accused was arrested, at Bhendy Bazaar, while driving the carriage along the road. The accused in his defence stated that he found the carriage on the road without the complainant, and drove it away, and earned twelve annas. The magistrate convicted the young offender and ordered him to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for a period of four years.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA VS. RANGERS' F. C.

THERE will be a match this evening between the above two teams, play to commence at 5-30 sharp. Players are requested to be punctual. The following are the sides:—Gymkhana—Full back, H. G. Casserly; three-quarter-backs, W. H. Cole, D. Vines, P. F. Fischer, and V. K. Birch; half-backs, E. C. Bradford and H. E. John; forwards, M. Reid, E. I. Christie, C. V. Grimston, A. J. Thompson, H. Rendle, A. C. Owen, H. Calderon, and H. Hussey. Rangers' F. C.—Full-back, P. Caunell; three-quarter-backs, T. Reid, H. Fido, J. Allen, and G. Sheehan; half-backs, T. Potts and G. Kelley; forwards, J. White, E. Geoge, C. Aldridge, W. Sell, F. Brewin, J. Manley, C. A. Flower, and J. Houston.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHRIST CHURCH. BYCULLA.

Friday, August 9.

Bible Class for Men at Parsonage, Clare Road, at 8 p.m.

WHEN orators talk grandiloquently about "freedom of discussion," it is a good thing to know what unlimited "freedom of discussion" means. Mr. Bean gave some useful figures to the House of Commons not long ago:—"A few private members on the other side had made it impossible for other private members to have their fair share of the time of the House. During the last Parliamentary year three hon. members had risen 1,500 times. The hon. member for Islington (Mr. Bartley) had risen in connexion with questions and speeches 429 times, the hon. member for Preston 532 times, and the hon. member for King's Lynn 533 times. If other private members had exercised their rights to the same extent it would have involved something like 300,000 speches and questions in connexion with the business of the House. There were 216 Parliamentary days in last Session, the average length of the sitting being 8½ hours. If they allowed half of that time to members on the front benches, 900 hours were left to private members, or an hour and a-half each per annum. But the hon. member for King's Lynn occupied 44 hours of that time."

SIGNOR FALDELLA'S book, "I Fratelli Ruffini: Storia della Giovane Italia" ("The Brothers Ruffini: History of the Young Italy"), is, what the title gives to understand, an attempt to illustrate the political movement at the same time as the life of the well-known brothers. The first volume has just been published by Boux, of Turin. The style of the author is rather affected and paradoxical, but, with that exception, he makes his subject interesting, and has treated it on a broad basis.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE RIGHTS OF IMPORTERS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, Second Judge.)

THOMAS G. HILL AND CO. VS. CHAPSEY MOOLJI AND ANOTHER.

MR. COWASJEE B. SETNA appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Mehta, of Messrs. Framjee Moos and Mehta, represented the defendants.

The Second Judge, in giving judgment, said: This is a case involving a nice question of law and of some importance to commission agents. The plaintiffs are commission agents in Bombay, and have a firm in Manchester in the name of Hill, Gaddum and Co. The partners are the same in both the firms. On the 18th of August last they accepted indent No. 55, by which the defendant authorised them to buy on his account and risk 50 bales of Eccles 8-lbs. grey shirtings at 4s. 9½d. per piece, deliverable free, Bombay harbour. The goods were to be of "January-February shipment or earlier." On the next day the plaintiff accepted another indent, No. 56, from one Khimji Bodani of the same kind of goods and at the same rate and of the same shipment. The plaintiff's home firm placed both the indents and they seem to have bought under one contract No. 63, one hundred bales of Eccles shirtings. The first shipment of 25 bales was however invoiced under invoice No. 295 by the Manchester firm on the 10th February last to the name of the 2nd indentor Khimji Bodani and the mark on the invoice was K. B. amongst other marks. The invoice referred to the indent No. 56. The Bill of lading for this shipment per s.s. Clan Ranald was, however, not made out to the order of Khimji Bodani for his assigns, but to the order of the plaintiffs or their assigns. The invoice was received by the plaintiffs in Bombay and with the object of giving the benefit of the first shipment to the first indentor, viz. to the defendant, they altered the indent No. in the invoice in red ink from No. 56 to 55 and changed the name of Khimji Bodani to that of Chapsey Mooljí. The defendant refused to accept the goods, alleging that he had nothing to do with that shipment, "taking the indent No. and the bale marks into consideration. He however kept the invoice with him. After some correspondence plaintiffs sold the goods on account of defendants and they now seek to recover Rs. 637-9-3 by way of damages. The second shipment came duly invoiced for 25 bales in the name of Chapsey Mooljí and referring to the indent No. 55 and the mark C M, and the plaintiffs altered that to No. 50 and addressed it to Khimji Bodani's name, and as so altered it was accepted by Khimji. Excepting these initials, representing the names of the respective indentors, the other marks,—TRE, Bs-D—were the same on both the invoices. The plaintiffs have proved their damages, and as the defendant has not given any evidence, I find on the uncontradicted testimony of Mr. Hill and of his salesman that under an arrangement made with the defendant some time after the indent to supply to him the first shipment that would arrive, they offered the invoice of the Clan Ranald to the defendant in preference to Khimji Bodani, because in point of time he was the first indentor. It is admitted that Eccles shirtings are well known in the market, that they are standard goods bearing the Banner Ticket, and that the pieces have invariably "gold ends" as usual. The only difference therefore in the bales would be that on the exterior they bore the mark TRE, KB, BS-D, instead of TRE, CM, BS-D. It is to be noted, however, that in the indent there is no direction whatever given if the bales were to be marked in any special manner, and that consequently it was left entirely to the discretion of the plaintiffs how to mark the bales. The only point in defence raised by the defendant's solicitor is that as soon as the Manchester firm invoiced the 25 bales per steamer Clan Ranald to Khimji Bodani the property passed to that indentor, and the goods having been so appropriated specifically, the plaintiff's Bombay firm had no right to alter the invoice and offer the same goods to the defendant. For this contention he relied on texts in "Blackburn on Sales" at pages 124, 125, and 130 and 144, and on Re Reed. 3 ch. division 123 and on the well-known case of the "Michael Angelo" shipment in 2 Bengal L.R., C. J. 15. The last case is quite inapplicable as the sale there was of ascertained goods and of a specific shipment by the Michael Angelo, and no goods having arrived by that vessel the plaintiff was not allowed to substitute other goods of a like description. Before applying the law on the subject whether or not the appropriation made by invoicing these bales in Manchester is irrecoverable and final, and whether the property was transferred and passed by that act to Khimji Bodani, it is necessary to note the peculiar character of the terms of this indent. Unlike other indents of goods as generally given no specific marks were directed to be put on the bales or pieces; (2) the goods were not to be drawn against, and no draft was drawn on Khimji Bodani for the value of the shipment per Clan Ranald; (3) the goods were not to be shipped in the name of the indentor or to his order, but as a matter of fact the bill of lading was drawn to the order of the plaintiffs and their assigns; (4) it is to be presumed from that that the policy and other shipping documents were also in the name of the plaintiffs. Then it is to be noted also that no intimation of the alleged appropriation in Manchester was sent to Khimji Bodani, and the very first intimation that was sent to the defendant of any appropriation whatever of the 25 bales per s.s. Clan Ranald, was by sending to him the invoice in dispute No. 295, dated the 10th of February, 1895, on the 5th or 6th of March, last. Under the Indian Contract Act, although this is not a case exactly as between a vendor and a vendee the sections applicable would be 83 and 84. By Section 83 it is necessary that the ascertainment of goods by subsequent appropriation should be assented to by the buyer before the sale is complete and the property passes to him. Section 84 provides for cases in which the buyer's assent is given by the agreement, antecedent to the appropriation by the seller, and the ascertainment of the goods takes place and the property passes by the seller's selection. In applying this section, however, the English cases on which the rule is based ought to be carefully examined, for as Benjamin says, the subject gives rise to many distinctions, and the consideration that govern the rule are still more complete when the vendor, although appropriating the goods to the contract by despatching them, still retains control by taking the bills of lading in his own name. We have also to examine whether the vendor's selection is a mere manifestation of his intention which may be changed at his pleasure, or a determination of his right, final and irrevocable. I think the cases of Wait vs. Baker, (17 L. J. Ex. 307) and Jenkyns vs. Brown (16 Q. B. 499), are authorities to consult. In the former case the vendor gave an invoice and an unenclosed bill of lading to the vendee, and declared the vessel by which the goods were shipped, and yet owing to some dispute he immediately after changed his mind, took away the bill and endorsed it to another person. The bill of lading having been in the name of the consignor or his order, it was ruled that the goods were to be carried by the captain for and on account of the consignor and not as agent of the vendee, and that the goods continued in the vendor's possession. In the latter case it was held that the vendor's taking the Bill of Lading to "his own order" was conclusive evidence that the consignor did not intend to pass the property to the consignee or vendee. In Mirabita vs. the Imperial Ottoman Bank 3 Ex. Divn. 164 C. A. Cotton, L. J., clearly laid down that where the vendor in shipping the articles he intends to deliver takes the bill of lading to his own order, and does so not as an agent of the purchaser, but on his own behalf, he thereby reserves to himself the power of disposing of the property, and consequently there is no appropriation and the property does not on shipment pass to the purchaser. He has then the power of absolutely disposing of the cargo. This reservation of the "jus disponendi" is also very forcibly illustrated by the case of Gabarron vs. Creefe, L. R. 10, Ex. 174, and applying these cases to the present one, and keeping in view the circumstance that no intimation whatever of the first appropriation on the invoicing of the goods was given to the defendant or to Khimji Bodani and that, consequently, there was no assent on the part of either of them that there was no draft drawn against these goods or the goods shipped under the 2nd invoice that was made out in his name; and that the goods were delivered at a specified rate from Bombay harbour, and that by one of the terms of the indent the defendant was to pay for the goods on the arrival of the vessel; and paying particular attention to the form of the bills of lading. I am of opinion that the "jus disponendi" remained in the plaintiffs, and they were entitled before delivery of the invoice to alter and amend it as they did. I think the final appropriation by the plaintiffs took place not in Manchester, but in Bombay when they forwarded the amended or altered invoice to the defendant on the 5th or 6th of March. I must also remark that the defendant's repudiation of the invoice was six days after receipt, i. e., on the 12th of March, and it is curious that notwithstanding the repudiation the defendant kept the invoices with him up to now. The verdict will therefore go for the amount claimed.

Verdict for Rs. 637-9-3, &c., and professional costs Rs. 51 to plaintiffs.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. DEVJEE GOVINDJEE.

THIS was a reference by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, before whom the prisoner was tried on a charge of murder. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Mr. McCorkell, disagreeing with the verdict, referred the case for the orders of the High Court. Mr. Hormusjee C. Coyajee appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

This, continued Mr. Justice Jardine, would be contrary to Queen Empress vs. Sakharam, I. L. R. 14 Bombay, 504, where we say that the fear of the punishment for murder is meant to hold in check these irritable vagabond ganja-smoking husbands, the exception about "grave" provocation was not meant to supply them with excuses. I am clear that as judges we cannot give our sanction to the view taken by the jury, which is either an evasion or a new view of the law. Like the killing of the unoffending and unresisting boy by the starving sailors in the Queen vs. Dudley, L. R., 14 Q. B. D., 273, the killing is murder unless extenuated by "some well-recognised excuse admitted by the law." We cannot as judges tolerate any mere suggestion which would lessen the security the law throws round human life. For some reason or other fallacious excuses are often debated in cases where cases come from so many courts, and it is one of our highest functions as the "laws loquentes" to uphold the ancient and settled doctrines of the law, the "sacerdotes legum," e. g. where a man was killed under torture by a policeman, to lay down that the maxim "Respondant superior" had no application in favour of the prisoner, so in another case that mere jealous suspicion of a wife, however strong, does not reduce the murder to anything less. I regret that when the jury first announced their findings on fact in the special form, it was not ascertained whether they found that words spoken by Bai Lakshmi had destroyed the prisoner's power of self-control. I do not think that a reasonable set of men would have found that those mere words used in a long quarrel had reduced him to an irrational state entirely forgetful of the law and its terrors, something like a spoiled child or an animal. All our training as judges, all the great decisions make us look with dislike on any theory which makes crime easy and excuses atrocious acts. Many people are angry on serious provocation, yet they do not slay the man or woman who has given it: it is not a necessary consequence of anger or other emotion that the power of self-control should be lost. The use of such a phrase shows that the law takes no notice of those metaphysics which assume that the human will is not free. Except where unsoundness of mind is proved, or real fear of instant death is proved, the burden being on the prisoner, the pressure of temptation is not an excuse for breaking the law. In Reg. vs. Dudley the judges would not allow any theory about "necessity" to be made "the legal cloak for unbridled passion and atrocious crime." Since Lord Hale condescended to refute the Jesuits of France, that theory has hardly been mooted in the High Courts of Justice until Reg. vs. Dudley, where Lord Coleridge hints at a Satanic origin:—

"So spake the Fiend, and with necessity
The tyrant's plea excused his devilish deeds."

In this Presidency the metaphysical question has been debated several times. The leading case is Q. E. vs. Mazanlal, I. L. R. 14 Bombay, 115, where an inferior tribunal had acted on some rhetorical expressions of Sir Raymond West in a printed minute of the Government of Bombay, which would excuse some corrupt judges and magistrates who had volunteered to pay bribes for promotion on the ground that they were under some coercion of circumstances or the desire to get on in the world, and, therfore, did not act of free will, p. 130. The case shows now strenuously the Judges, at least Mr. Justice Bayley and myself, denounced that sort of philosophy as rotten law. It is impossible to retain a corrupt judge in the service of the Crown; and the argument of philosophy did not prevail, and those persons were removed, for Magna Charta will tolerate no purchase of a judge's office, and will recognise no superior. But since we uttered that deliverance on the law, we have had pointedly to enforce it again at sundry times and in divers manners. So deeply do wrong theories about human free will, if admitted as maxims of law, affect the people, in one of these cases this court had to uphold the verdict of the jury convicting two persons of murder whom the judge whose attention was afterwards drawn to that leading case, would have acquitted. The decisions on the law are clear, and they are guides for this court to follow. Our courts have no duty cast on them of discussing the varying motives to crime as a matter of metaphysics—of sitting as did the fallen angels reasoning high of

"Providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,
Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,
And found no end in wandering mazes lost."

Unless the jury were influenced by these things the Oriental notion of fixed fate, they were not bound to assume, if they ever did, that the prisoner had lost his power of self-control. The law puts on him the burden of proving this loss of power—of proving that the act was not a mere result of natural ferocity, perhaps roused by drink or ganja. I think this theory accounts for what happened better than the theory that the power of self-control was lost by the trivial provocation. As Sir James Stephens remarks: "The moral character of homicide must be judged of principally by the extent to which the circumstances of the case show on the one hand brutal ferocity, whether called into action suddenly or otherwise, or on the other inability to control natural anger, excited by serious cause," 3 Stephens' History of the Criminal Law, 71. I am, therefore, of opinion that the learned Sessions Judge was in the present case required by his duty to express complete dissent with the unanimous verdict. To conclude, my judgment on the case sitting both as a jury and as a judge is that the verdict is manifestly wrong and unreasonable, and that the prisoner is guilty of murder and nothing less. As my brother Ranade comes to the same conclusion, the court now assumes all the responsibilities of a jury and convicts the prisoner of murder and sentences him to death. But on consideration not so much of the jury's verdict by itself as of the obscurity of the evidence and of some indications that the prisoner had been probably excited by drink or ganja, we will ask the Governor-in-Council to consider whether the sentence may not be commuted.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his decision, said:—I concur. The Sessions Judge in his charge to the jury appears to me to have too emphatically expressed his opinion in favour of the conviction of the accused on the charge of murder, and discredited the two pleas set up in defence, one of grave and sudden provocation, and the other of intoxication. The questions suggested by both these pleas were matters of fact, and as such the jury, and not the judge, had to decide them. Clause (d) of section 298 no doubt contemplates a certain extent of liberty to the judge to express his view on questions of fact, but when a Judge lays down that there is not "sufficient" evidence to establish the plea, he in fact trenches upon the peculiar province of the jury to decide upon the sufficiency or otherwise of the evidence to prove allegations of fact (section 299). The charge indeed concluded with an admonition to the jury, that it was for them to decide whether from the facts proved and the statements made by the accused they could come to the conclusions that the accused caused the death of his wife, and did so with the intention of causing her death, but it also asked them to state the opinion that the prisoner did not do so in consequence of grave and sudden provocation or intoxication. The Sessions Judge after setting forth the evidence for and against the prisoner should have left it to the jury to decide whether it was murder pure and simple, or culpable homicide not amounting to murder or was alleged by the defence. The jury in the first instance returned a verdict of guilty of murder under grave and sudden provocation. As the degree of intensity of this provocation was not mentioned in the verdict, it was certainly open to the Sessions Judge under Section 303 to put a question on that point with a view to ascertain what was the true character of the verdict. The Sessions Judge, however, informed the jury that he could not accept a qualified verdict, and he required them to find the prisoner either guilty or not guilty of murder. He told the jury that if the grave and sudden provocation was of the kind which the law allows, they should acquit the prisoner. In this there was certainly a misdirection, for it was open to the jury on a charge of murder to bring in a verdict stating circumstances which might reduce the murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder (Section 238). The Sessions Judge next read over the evidence again, and pointed out that the provocation was not grave and sudden, and, being the result of his own conduct, it could not be pleaded in extenuation, even if held to be proved. Under the stress of such a reiterated charge, the jury brought in a second verdict of "not guilty," which the Sessions Judge has characterized as perverse, and which it no doubt is on the face of the record, when taken by itself. Reading it in connection with what had preceded it, it is plain that the jury in this case intended really not to acquit the prisoner altogether, but to bring in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The perverseness was to a great extent due to the emphasis laid by the Sessions Judge in his charge on their duty to find the accused guilty of murder, and murder alone. If instead of calling upon the jury to return an unqualified second verdict the Sessions Judge had asked them a question as to whether the grave and sudden provocation was of a sort to deprive the prisoner of all self-control, the jury would in all probability have returned a verdict which would have satisfied the Sessions Judge—a verdict of guilty of murder. The unusual procedure followed by the Sessions Judge was thus to some extent responsible for the apparent perverseness of the final verdict. This irregularity is, however, not of a sort which has been prejudicial to the prisoner, and this brings us to the consideration of the question of fact as to how

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

THE rainfall at the Presidency during the past week has been light and intermittent, and the total registered is far behind last year's in the same time; but from the up-country districts, reports have continued favourable upon the whole. Next to nothing has been done in Cotton since the date of our last report, exporters having remained out of the market, and the Brisk demand from local spinners, lately reported, having subsided. In Wheat and Seeds a moderate export business has transpired on most days, the tone of both markets having been generally steady, and prices without movement. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated to the extent of 1-16d., and close quiet but steady at last Thursday evening's level, for Bank Bills, but 1-32d. higher for Credits. Money is easier, and the Bank of Bombay has further reduced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper is 3·16 per cent. higher. Freights close about 6d. per ton lower than last week with rather more doing latterly; but for forward loading there is absolutely no demand for tonnage. A small business is again reported in Imports, generally at somewhat lower rates; and orders going home from this side continue on a very small scale.

MONEY.—Although Money continued abundant last week, and seemed likely to become more so in the near future, while the demand for accommodation was very limited, a check occurred to the influx of cash to the coffers of the Presidency Bank, whose Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, showed some diminution in the Cash Balance, say, of 8¼ lakhs at 257¼ lakhs, compared with the large increase disclosed by several previous Returns, which, however, was probably due to special requirements at the end of the month. The principal movement was in the item of Private Deposits, in which a decrease of some 3 lakhs was shown by the Return, against an increase of 50¼ lakhs in the week preceding; but there was not much change in the position of Loans and of Bills Discounted, in which there had been a small decrease and an increase, respectively. In Government Deposits there had been withdrawals to the extent of 6 lakhs from the Bank's head office; but these had been counterbalanced by an addition at the branches, the net falling off having been only some 2¼ lakhs.

Meantime, the increasing abundance of Money has caused the directors of the Bank of Bombay at their board meeting, this afternoon, to further reduce their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail-day the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 1/8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1-7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were in very limited supply, and what were offering were placed at 1s. 1 3-16d; and for Bank Paper there was no enquiry at our quotation, but Telegraphic re-sales were reported to have been in the market at 1s. 1 5-32d. without finding buyers. Opening with a steady feeling again the next day, rates were 1s. 1¼d. for Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for July-August delivery; and at the close the market was quiet but steady. On Monday there was a quiet feeling in the market, and rates were quoted at 1s. 1 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and remained thereat without any inquiry. For three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 1 5-32d., at which a little was reported. Re-sales of Telegraphic were also reported at 1s. 1 1-8d., and Bank Telegraphic for December-January transfer at the same rate, the market having closed quiet but steady. Opening firmer in tone on Tuesday at 1s. 1 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, rates advanced before the close at high as 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic re-sales. Yesterday the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no enquiry for Bank Paper, but re-sales were offering, and the market closed firm. The sales of Council Bills on London yesterday were wired at 45 lakhs to the three Presidencies at 1s. 1 5-32d., and 2¼ lakhs extra at 1s. 1 3-16d., and this market opened this morning quiet at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of the former being reported for ready and for world during the earlier part of the day; also purchases of Gold to a moderate extent. Merchants' Bills, however, remain scarce, and but few were placed at our quotation; but re-sales of Gold were reported later in the day, the market closing quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 1 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic.	...1s. 1 1-8d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 1 5-32d.	,,
Do.	4 Do.	...1s. 1 3-16d.	,,
Do.	6 Do.	...1s. 1 7-32d.	,,
Credits	3 Do.	...1s. 1 7-32d.	,,
,,	6 Do.	...1s. 1 9-32d.	,,
Documents	3 Do.	...1s. 1¼d.	,,
,,	6 Do.	...1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
Francs	3 Do.	...1·39¼.	,,
,,	6 Do.	...1·40¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened last mail-day at 108 3-16 for Cash and the near Settlement, and at 107 15-16 for the August Account, at which rate the market remained firm, and closed on the same level in all positions. On Saturday rates opened at 108 3-16 for Money and the Settlement, and at 107 15-16 for the August Account, and advanced 1-16 per cent. from these rates in a steady market; but at the close the opening prices were again quoted. The market opened on Monday at the partially-enhanced rate of 108¼ for Cash and the Settlement, and at 107 15-16 for the August Account, and having remained steady at these quotations, left off at the same. Opening on Tuesday for the July Settlement at 108 3-16 for Cash at the same rate, and for the August Account at 107 7-8, the Account rate advanced 1-16 per cent., and the market closed steady at 108 3-16 for Money, and 107 15-16 for Account. A farther advance took place in the market yesterday, the rate for Cash having been 108 3-8, and that for the August Settlement 108 1-8, from which a farther advance of 1-8 per cent. took place, but the closing quotations were 1-16 per cent. lower. This morning 108 7-16 was first quoted for cash, and 108¼ for the next settlement, and these rates were maintained on a steady market throughout the day; but at the close 108 3/8 was named for Money.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 1 per cent. lower, at 132. Port Trust Bonds haue advanced 2¼ per cent. to 110¼.

SHARES.—Although there has been less doing in this market during the past week than in the week preceding there has still been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, resulting, in the majority of cases, in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we now report an advance of Rs. 80, in Soonderdass Mill shares; of Rs. 75, in Jubilee; of Rs. 35, in Indo-China; of Rs. 30, in Lukmidass; of Rs. 15 each, in Framjee Petit, and Khatao Mukunjee; of Rs. 10 each, in Britannia, Central India, David and Jamshed; and of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land, Hindustan, James Greaves, Leopold, and Manockjee Petit. On the other hand there has been a decline of Rs. 25, in Dhun Mills, of Rs. 10, in China; and of Rs. 5 each, in Madras United, Sholapur and Western India. In Press shares French have advanced Rs. 25; Volkarts, Rs. 20; Mofussil, Rs. 15; Albert, Rs. 10; Bombay Cotton and New Berar, Rs. 5 each; while on the other hand, East India have declined Rs. 60, and Akbar, Rs. 1. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 40 higher in the New Issue; Port Canning, Rs. 5; Kemp and Co., Rs. 4; and Delhi and Northern India, Rs. 3. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 20 during the week; Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank are Rs. 2 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been only a small enquiry for *Staple Grey Goods* during the present week, and rates generally have tended downwards. Holders have continued eager sellers, but have not been able to find buyers. Orders from this side to England have continued upon a very small scale in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods*; only a small business has been reported at weaker quotations. For *Locally made Goods* only a poor demand has still been felt, and prices are still tending downwards. The clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week have been about 2,950 packages and of *Local Goods* 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet, a small amount of business having been reported on the basis of previous rates. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hongkong and Shanghai for the last fortnight have aggregated about 13,000 bales, with a fall in prices of about ¼ a dollar per bale; exchange having also receded about Re. 1; and matters here are less cheerful. In 20 China buyers have done little business, mostly confining their purchases to 12s and 16s. Rates are the same as before. The local sales for the week are put down at 1,500 bales.

METALS.—Both *Copper* and *Yellow Metals* have been in moderate demand during the week, and prices of both have moved up two annas per cwt., both markets being steady at the advance.

IRON has also been in moderate request, and is steady and unchanged at previous rates.

COAL.—This market was dull during the whole week, but latterly a spurt has taken place, and a good business has been reported. Importers have bought a good deal from dealers, and speculators, giving them a profit of from eight annas to twelve annas per ton on their first sales, as follows :—*Powell's Duffryn* July-August shipment, sold at Rs. 17¾ per ton; August-September shipment, sold at Rs. 17¾ per ton; September-October at Rs. 17¾ to Rs. 8 per ton; And *Bothel West Hartley,* from first hands, September-October shipment, at Rs. 15¾ per ton. The market closes firm and advancing. We quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley	*nil.*	per ton.
West do.	Rs. 17	,,
Australian	*nil.*	,,
Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 19	,,
Cardiff	Rs. 18¼	,,
Japan	*nil.*	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With the exception of purchases to the extent of a few hundred bales on one day during the past week Exporters have been entirely out of this market; and the demand from local consumers having subsided to a great extent, a very small business has been done in this staple since the date of our last report. The purchases by the Mills sum up about 3,500 bales, consisting of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera descriptions, Bengal, and Compta Ginned. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than they were a week ago.

A want of further rain for the Cotton plants in the Bengal circle was reported by the telegraphic advices to hand on Monday morning; but from the other circles the news was generally of a favourable tenor, the rain, excepting in the Sholapore district, where it was much needed, having been sufficient for the present, and the plants flourishing in seasonable weather. A larger area was stated to have been sown with Cotton this year in the Broach district, where crop prospects were good.

Meantime, light rain is reported by this morning's telegrams to have fallen over the whole of the Cotton area, except at Bellary, where sowing had not commenced owing to its absence; and at Wadhwan, where the break in the weather was acceptable. From the other districts the news was generally favourable, and it is stated that at Barsee the plants could scarcely look better than they did.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F. Rs.	Per lb. 175—3d.
Sengal Fine	,,	154—2 5-8d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	141—2 15-32d.
Do. Good	,,	180—3 1-16d.
Belatee, Fine	,,	171—2 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	174—3d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,,	181—3 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	,,	199—3 15-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	,,	189—3 9-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	179—3 1-32d.
Do. Good	,,	191—3 11-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	,,	178—3 1-32d.
Westerns,	,,	278—3 5-32d.
Broach, Fine,	,,	230—3 15-32d.
Do. Good		

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	10,834	9,684	6,492
From 1st Jan. to 31st July	1,361,442	1,492,441	1,474,110
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,049	7,393	1,047
From 1st Jan. to 31st July	481,176	752,021	711,653
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	7,410	763	794
From 1st Jan. to 31st July	115,319	126,864	127,521

WHEAT—Except on one day, when the tone of this market became firm, and a considerable business for shippers' account was reported, the feeling has been steady, and a moderate export business has transpired. There has been no movement in prices, however, and our quotations still stand as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4- 5-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 ,,	,, 4- 4-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4- 0-0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 3-13-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 3- 9-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3-14-0	,,
Hard Red	,, 3- 6-0	,,

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, and in the earlier part of the week an advance of an anna per cwt. in the price of *Linseed* was established, Closing quotations this evening are as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 8- 1-0 to 8- 3-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 6-15-0 to 7- 0-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore.	,, 6-11-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 6- 4-0 to 6- 6-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	33,687	14,133	54,692
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st July	3,904,307	2,584,803	5,307,319
Linseed for the week	5,191	16,385	18,666
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st July	2,526,051	5,090,996	3,728,052
Rapeseed for the week	8,724	32,353	21,236
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st July	1,893,840	3,041,996	3,339,639
Gingelly seed for the week	734	1,485	88
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st July	730,405	745,948	943,581

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	26,474	13,376	43,076
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st July	2,026,080	1,413,690	3,822,738
Linseed for the week	86,235	232,305	4,692
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st July	2,031,530	4,731,778	3,416,517
Rapeseed for the week	47,713	109,205	82,833
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st July	1,611,105	2,591,654	3,365,187
Gingelly seed for the week	13,868	.....	.....
Do. from 1st Jan. to 31st July	1,038,878	889,937	1,082,586

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	1	35 p.m.	...	54
Suez	1	2	25 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 1st August, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	59	...	1
,, Karachi	...	13	...	1
,, Madras	...	26	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 31.

10 p.m. ... 79·7

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

6 a.m. ... 79·8
10 a.m. ... 81·7
2 p.m. ... 81·7
4 p.m. ... 81·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILSON—July 27, at Chukla Factory Calcutta, the wife of J A M Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLUMP—BAILEY—July 25, at Nagpur, by the Rev Fr Fulox, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Philip Clump, Government Telegraph Department, Saidpur, to Sara Agnes Bailey.

DUNNE—GOMEZ—July 24, at Katni, Murwara, Mission Church, C.P. by the Rev C H Gill, Henry Robert Dunne, Katni, to Miss Teresa Adilade Gomez, daughter of a Mechanical Engineer, Umeria Coal Mines.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1895.

IN several respects the issues involved in the case, in which Dajee Govindjee, a liquor shop-keeper of Ahmedabad, was charged with the murder of his wife resemble those with which the public mind was occupied during the Lester trial. The case was heard before Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who refused to entertain the first verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and as the prisoner was not being tried for the minor offence, the jury were directed to say whether the accused was guilty of murder or no. They unanimously replied in the negative, but Mr. McCorkell considered the verdict clearly perverse, and therefore referred the case to the High Court for disposal. Justices Jardine and Ranade, before whom the reference was made, have upheld the Sessions Judge's opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner and his responsibility for the crime, but they are of opinion that the procedure of the District Court was at fault. In delivering judgment Mr. Justice Jardine said that if the jury found as a fact that the person killed had given grave and sudden provocation so as to deprive the prisoner of the power of self-control, they as the judges of the facts had a right, where the only charge was murder, to find a verdict of culpable homicide. This very point was greatly discussed in legal circles here when the same learned Judge allowed the jury in the Lester case to bring in a verdict of "culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but with intention to kill," although the only charge preferred against her in the calendar was one of murder. The contention was that the power of the court or the jury to find an accused person guilty of a minor charge, where the major charge is not proved, is contingent either upon the minor charge being included in the indictment or on the alteration of the charge at any time before judgment is pronounced, every such alteration to be read and explained to accused. This was not done either in the Lester case, or in the one with which we are now dealing. Mr. Justice Jardine, however, in support of the view accepted in the Lester case and of his criticism of Mr. McCorkell's interpretation of the Procedure Codes, quoted Section 238 of the Code, to the effect that "when a person is charged with an offence, and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence, although he is not charged with it." There are other sections of the Code however, which seem to point in an opposite direction, and this being so it would certainly be better if, to remove all doubt, the practice invariably followed in England was more constantly adopted in this country by framing the charge sheet in conformity with Section 236 of the Code, which provides that "If any single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences." The uniform adoption of this simple method of procedure at least in cases, where the life of an offender is at stake, would obviate discussions on a point, upon which the High Courts do not seem to have been unanimous, and would be in accordance with the English practice upon which our Indian codes are founded.

In the course of his very lucid judgment, Mr. Jardine pointed out that the settled usage of the Bombay Court is to abstain from interfering with the verdict of a jury, unless it is shown to be clearly and manifestly wrong. The court has often upheld the view that a verdict, whether correct or not, ought to be considered a proper and not a perverse verdict, if it is one which reasonable men might find. As the learned judge pointed out there are many cases, where two juries, both composed of reasonable men, unswayed by any prejudice, may take entirely different views. In the Lester trial, for instance, it is quite within the bounds of probability that a jury composed of men, whose birth and training lead them to regard the relation of a wife to her husband as one of complete subordination would have brought in a verdict of murder. On the other hand, a sentimental French jury would have been quite likely to acquit the prisoner altogether. In the well-known case of Dada Anna two different Sessions Judges held contrary views from those of two separate juries, and two judges of the High Court, sitting as a Court of Appeal also differed, so that the matter ultimately went up to the Chief Justice. "One kind of mind," said Mr. Justice Jardine, "more readily believes in testimony, more readily draws inference of crime. Another kind of mind hesitates to believe, pauses, and gives the benefit of the doubt." But the verdict of a jury composed of either class of men on the same case might well be a reasonable one. The Appeal Court, with these considerations in view, held that if the unanimous verdict of acquittal had been given in Bombay, the judge would have been bound to accept it, and no responsibility for it as a judgment on the facts would be cast on him. But the District Courts have a severer duty to perform, and the Sessions Judge, when disagreeing with a verdict, can refer the question to the High Court. The Appeal Court, however, was of opinion that such reference would not have been necessary in this case had the jury been rightly directed. In the first instance the verdict was one of "murder under grave and sudden provocation." But Mr. McCorkell informed the jury that he could not accept this qualified verdict, and that they must find the prisoner either guilty or not guilty of murder. Upon this simple issue they brought in a verdict of not guilty, which the Sessions Judge characterised as perverse. It is clear, then that the jury did not intend to acquit the prisoner altogether, but to bring in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It is evident that the Appeal Judges are of opinion that this verdict should have been accepted. But by reason of the reference from the lower court, they became both judge and jury, and in the latter capacity arrived at the conclusion that the case was one of murder. In the former capacity they sentenced the prisoner to death, at the same time notifying their intention to ask the Governor-in-Council whether the sentence might not be commuted, as there was reason to think the man was excited by drink at the time.

The divergence between the view of the Sessions Judge and the jury turned on the identical point, which was the chief ground of argument in the Lester case—whether the provocation given to the prisoner was grave and sudden. As in the celebrated trial heard a month ago the evidence of the crime almost entirely rested on the confessions of the prisoner. He admitted that he struck his wife on the head with a pound-weight, a knife and a sickle, and he said that he did so because he was enraged at some "foul abuse," she uttered at the time. This abuse, he alleged, was part and parcel of taunts and insinuations, continued for several days by Lakshmi, that he had committed incest with her mother. He denied the truth of the allegation, and they quarrelled bitterly. After he had smoked a chillam of ganja, the woman abused the prisoner in the name of his mother and sister, and this so enraged him that he committed the crime in the barbarous manner alluded to above. Mr. Justice Jardine, referring to the abuse of a husband by a wife as "a very common habit," held that such abuse could not be regarded as constituting a grave provocation to the use of deadly weapons. The Judges decided that they could not by allowing the verdict to stand create a High Court precedent for acquitting of murder any husband or wife who kills the other with a deadly weapon, "and then explains that anger was caused by bad language in a domestic quarrel, and that the result was a sudden stop of moral and religious restraint and the fear of the gallows: so that all power of self-control was gone." It will be seen that the provocation differed from that which Mrs. Lester alleged against her husband, as there was no allegation of physical violence having been used by the murdered person. It is one thing to hold that grave and sudden provocation to use a deadly weapon is given when physical violence has been resorted to by a husband, and quite another to make a similar plea in a case, where a drunken husband kills a pregnant wife, simply because she has used abusive words towards him. As Mr. Ranade said, no amount of abuse could be held to be sufficient provocation under such circumstances. We are glad that the High Court has by this decision clearly brought back to the public mind the principle which, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Lester case, has of late stood in some danger of being overlooked, that killing is murder unless extenuated by some well-recognised excuse admitted by the law. "All our training as judges," said Mr. Justice Jardine, "all the great decisions, make us look with dislike on any theory, which makes crime easy and excuse atrocious acts." Theories which would make "necessity the legal cloak for unbridled passion and atrocious crime" are often advanced, and as the learned judge remarked it has been the duty of the Bench to refute them at sundry times and in divers manners. So long as human nature remains what it is, judicial tribunals will have to continue to maintain this attitude, for otherwise the wholesome restraint of fear will lose its influence in curbing the angry passions of mankind.

A REMARKABLE poisoning case has just been disposed of in Sydney, after occupying a large share of public attention since March last. A man, named George Dean, was convicted of administering arsenic with intent to poison his wife, and after his incarceration the authorities not being at all satisfied with the result, appointed a Royal Commission to re-open and re-consider the evidence. The Commission held thirty-seven sittings, and examined a hundred and thirteen witnesses. Much of the evidence given at the trial and before the Commission was rejected as untrustworthy. But other testimony, dealing principally with medical details, was of exceptional interest as it detracted from the value of the depositions made at the trial and threw new light upon the subject of poisons. The question of the antagonism of arsenic and strychnine was introduced at the trial, and some theories and arguments founded thereon. It appeared in the evidence taken before the Commission that Mr. Hamlet, the Government analyst, intended only to suggest that arsenic, by acting as an emetic, would get rid of any strychnine taken with it; whilst Dr. Rennie, Government pathologist, was inclined to hold that special physiological action of each of the drugs might lead to counter-action. This was apparently the view held by Dr. Newmarch. Dr. Chas. Martin, of the University of Sydney, was therefore instructed to undertake a series of experiments with the view of determining so far as possible the points at issue. Dr. Martin's report shows: That arsenic is quite unable to alter the poisonous action of strychnia, either when they are administered together by the mouth or when strychnia is introduced directly into the circulation of an animal already suffering from the effects of arsenic. And that when strychnia is introduced before any decided depression has been produced by arsenic, it occasions a small increase in original blood pressure, but that when once the depression due to arsenic is at all pronounced, strychnia is quite unable to counteract this depression. These conclusions have an important bearing on some of the evidence given both at the trial and before the Commission. The Commission, however, before receiving this report arrived at the conclusion that there had been no symptoms of poisoning by strychnine during Mrs. Dean's illness, and no trustworthy evidence that strychnine had been taken. Evidence as to the woman's character, that she was born and bred in an unwholesome moral atmosphere, was also taken, and compelled the Commission to regard the woman's story, that her husband had poisoned her, with the gravest suspicion. They declined to believe that she would, as the jury was led to accept, repeatedly take food from the hands of her husband though in a condition, as she admitted, to help herself, whilst believing, as she stated, that he was poisoning her; that she would persist in refraining from imparting her suspicions to her neighbours and friends with whom she had free and unimpeded communication; and that if he were poisoning her she would have refused to seek medical aid, when her husband insisted, and took action without her consent, she at the same time concealing all information as to the cause of her illness from her medical attendant, in whom she appears to have had confidence. The Commission came to the conclusion that there was as much ground to believe the poison was self-administered as that the husband administered it, and recommended that he be released from jail. Mr. Rogers, Q.C., one of the Commissioners, declines to concur in the report and recommendations of his colleagues, holding it unreasonable to suppose that a girl on the threshold of life, whatever may have been her early surroundings, would risk her existence by taking a deadly irritant poison, whether in one or more doses, for the purpose of bringing a false charge against her husband. However, there is at last an end of the case which has for some months created an unparalleled sensation in the southern hemisphere.

THE new baronet, the Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Forwood, has received his dignity perchance as a solatium, for although he was Secretary to the Admiralty in Lord Salisbury's second administration, no post has been found for him in the new. The office which was his has been handed over to Mr. Ellison Macartney, the Irish Conservative whip, who has just been re-elected for South Antrim. Sir Arthur Forwood has been for some years Chairman of the Liverpool Constitutional Association, and is of the "Progressive" school of Conservatives, that which Lord Randolph Churchill belonged to. He used to be known as the "Young Napoleon" and the "Joseph Chamberlain of Liverpool." Last time he was elected by a majority of over two thousand five hundred. But he had been several times defeated before that. Sir Arthur is a very wealthy man, the senior partner of the firm of Leach, Harrison, and Forwood, ship-owners, and is largely interested in the commercial development of Central America.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans, on Government Paper, to 3 per cent.

MR. A. SHEWAN, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, while the Hon. Mr. H. Batty, I.C.S., is placed, on special duty, after which he will proceed on privilege leave, for three months. Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I.C.S., will take Mr. Shewan's place as District Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandeish.

MR. S. W. EDGERLEY, I.C.S., C.I.E., who last week left India on two years' leave, has now been gazetted a First Assistant.

MR. R. J. C. LORD, I.C.S., has been appointed Compiler of the Bombay Administration Report for 1894-95.

COLONEL J. D. CRUICKSHANK, R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd class, has been allowed six months' furlough, on private affairs. During his absence Mr. A. Davidson, M.I.C.E., will act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, while Mr. H. J. Landon, A.M.I.C.E., will take the latter's place as Executive Engineer, Poona District.

DURING the absence of Lieutenant C. H. Lewis, on leave, Lieutenant J. H. Peck, 27th Bombay Infantry, will act as Cantonment Magistrate, at Jacobabad.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence has been granted to Mr. H. O. W. Brooke, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

THE Secretary of State has allowed Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., and Mr. A. B. Forde, Assistant Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, to return to duty, the latter within the period of his leave.

FIVE months' extension of furlough has been granted to Mr. W. R. Woodrow, Deputy Conservator of Forests, by the Secretary of State.

MR. C. WALKE has been appointed substantive *pro tem.* Third Inspector of Steam Boilers, *vice* Mr. J. R. Power, deceased.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. E. J. CROLY, F.R.C.S.I., has been appointed Medical Officer on the Governor's Staff, during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. Martin, M.B., on privilege leave.

IT is notified that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Navroji Nassarwanji Wadia, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of Making Laws and Regulations only.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Administrator of the Sachin State.

CAPTAIN G. E. HYD

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

LONDON, AUG. 1, 0-20 A.M.

It is understood that the Cabinet has decided not to oppose the re-election of Mr. Gully as Speaker of the House of Commons.

NASRULLAH KHAN.

Nasrullah Khan has presented her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and her daughters with superb shawls and the Duchess of York with a collection of furs.

His Highness' departure for the Continent has been deferred, but the reason is not stated.

BARONETCY FOR MR. A. B. FORWOOD.

The Right Hon. A. B. Forwood, Secretary to the Admiralty in Lord Salisbury's second ministry, has been created a Baronet.

MR. ERNEST HART ON THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Ernest Hart at a meeting of the British Medical Association, held last night, declared that the whole of the Indian Medical Service needed overhauling and reconstituting. He censured the system whereby officers obtain by mere seniority high positions for which they are quite incapable. The Association unanimously adopted a resolution to make representations to the Secretary of State on the utter inadequacy of the Sanitary Administration of India to give the most elementary protection to her Majesty's Indian subjects, and to urge the nomination of a Royal Commission or Departmental Committee of Enquiry.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The race for the Goodwood Cup was run to-day. Only two horses ran.

The following is the result :—

Florizel II.	1
Thessalian	2

TURKEY AND ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 1.

The Ambassadors have approved the nomination of Shakir Pacha to carry out the proposed reforms in Armenia, provided he is invested with full powers, and that the Sultan's scheme of reforms satisfies the Powers.

RETURN OF THE ABYSSINIAN MISSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 1.

Colonel Leontieff will accompany the Abyssinian Mission home, but the establishment of a permanent Orthodox Mission in Abyssinia has been deferred as King Menelik will not send a Diplomatic Envoy to St. Petersburg.

CORRECTION.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

In last night's telegram regarding the Armenian meeting at Chester please read "Several influential supporters of Lord Salisbury" instead of "including Lord Salisbury."

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The sudden death is announced of Lieutenant-General J. Keith Fraser, C.M.G., Inspector-General of Cavalry.

[General James Keith Fraser, C.M.G., Inspector-General of Cavalry, and formerly Military Attache at Vienna, joined the service in 1852. He served as Orderly Officer to Sir Edward Lyons on the expedition to Kinburn in 1855, and was present at its bombardment and surrender. He served with the British Red Cross hospital contingent in the Franco-German war, and received a gold medal from the French Republic in recognition of his devoted services to the wounded on the field of battle.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUG. 1.

The s. s. Australia, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left here, at 7 a.m.

ADEN, AUG. 1.

The s. s. Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived here, at 7 a.m.

CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

General Low wires from Laram on the 31st ultimo, that the head-quarters and four companies of the Seaforths left Bandai for Surbat on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo.

Three thieves fired at the sentry stationed at Dargai yesterday. The fire was returned.

Sanction has been given to the Abbottabad movable column of the Chitral force being broken up immediately.

THE SIKKIM BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 1.

Reports from the Sikkim Boundary Commission shew that our officers and men are having a wretched time in the camp owing to heavy rain.

OBITUARY.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Riddick, Principal Medical Officer at the base hospital, at Cherat, Chitral Force, died, at Mussoorie, on the 27th July.

OPIUM SALES FOR AUGUST.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

At the opium sales, to-day, 1,510 chests of Behar and 1,595 of Benares opium were sold. The average price for the former was Rs. 1,352, and for the latter Rs. 1,312, the total proceeds amounted to Rs. 41,34,950.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 31.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, AUG 1.

The s. s. Rosetta, from Bombay, left here this afternoon.

The s. s. Aden, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 1.

Mail steamer Khedive, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	107⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 1-16
Bar Silver	30½

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWSWRITERS from Kabul state that the Amir has been enjoying exceptionally good health this summer; his Highness being stronger than for the last year or so.

A LARGELY-ATTENDED meeting of the Mahomedans was held, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Kazi Saleh Mahomed Londe, to adopt a memorial to the Viceroy in Council in re the Pilgrims' Ship Bill, recently introduced in the Council. The memorial, which was in Urdu, was read over to those present by Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur, who moved its adoption. The memorial prays for a postponement of the consideration of the Bill until next year, and the memorialists respectfully request the Viceroy in Council to communicate with the Porte on the subject; and in case the prayer is not granted, certain suggestions are made to modify the Bill, which, it is stated, is likely to hurt the religious susceptibilities of the Mahomedan subjects of her Majesty's Government. The measure is the outcome of the Sanitary Conference, held at Paris, but the memorialists pray that the view of the alarmists should be received most carefully. The death-rate of hajis was only three per thousand. The rules were terribly oppressive, and the memorialists cite her Majesty's Proclamation of 1857, which provides that the religious rights of subjects would not be interfered. Finally, the memorialists hope that the Viceregal Council will not pass a Bill, which would tend to hurt the religious feelings of a very large number of Indian subjects of the Queen.

AT the adjourned inquiry, held by the coroner, yesterday afternoon, regarding Duarte's death, the evidence of a somewhat important witness was recorded. Hassamalli Ajamalli, an old police pensioner, employed in the service of Fonseca for the last two years and a-half, deposed that, about fourteen or fifteen days previous to Duarte's death, he accompanied Fonseca to a dispensary, opposite Munguldas' Mill, at Churney Road, and that he saw Fonseca getting some powder from the doctor. Witness aked Fonseca what it was, when the latter replied that he had good many rats in his house, and that the powder was for killing them. Witness also stated that he had seen Fonseca and deceased going together into a liquor-shop on the morning of the 17th of May last. Witness also described the several movements of the accused Fonseca, previous to as well as after Duarte's death. The cross-examination of the witness was not finished by Mr. Hemming, when the inquiry was further adjourned.

THE Rev. F. N. Hill, Junior Chaplain, met with an accident yesterday morning, while driving in his dog-cart, in the compound of the St. George's Hospital. It appears, that about 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, the rev. gentleman drove to the hospital as usual, and after visiting the patients drove to the nurses' quarters, and thence started to go home, but the dog-cart had not gone far, when the horse suddenly tripped, and the rev. gentleman in trying to pull the animal up, lost his balance, and fell on the road injuring his knees. He was taken into the hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that the injury was not serious. The rev. gentleman is now lying under treatment at the hospital, but he is progressing favourably, and it is hoped that he will be quite well in a couple of days.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made on the frontier of Upper Burma to obtain baggage mules for the mountain battery and sappers and miners in Burma from Central China. It is thought that a good class of animal will be obtainable at a moderate price; and the question of extending the purchases can be considered hereafter should the experiment now inaugurated prove successful.

A NEW Medical and Sanitary Department will be established from the 1st of Auvany, in Travancore, in connection with the providing of medical relief, the extension of vaccination and the propagation of the principles of sanitation among the village population of the State. His Highness the Maharaja evinces the greatest interest in the scheme. The medical relief afforded by the new department will be quite distinct from the long establishment Medical Department under the orders of the Durbar Physician.

A POLICE INSPECTOR from Jacobabad was deputed to enquire into the case of the robbery of the Banghy mails, but nothing was ascertained as to the culprits until Saturday morning, when the party, who were encamped near the village of Badani, discovered that the stolen mail bag had been quietly brought in and left close by the camp. It was complete in all its contents with the exception of Rs. 500 odd cash and the sowar's sword. the police tried to track the dacoits by their foot prints, but the wary dacoits it was found, had tied gunny bags on their feet, and so had left no proper impression.

THE Government review of the report of the Lahore Veterinary College notes that the Principal of the College had to carry on the work unaided again for a great part of the year. An assistant professor has been appointed since, and there is now some chance of permanency in the staff arrangements. The proposal for a third professor has been dropped apparently, though the students and hospital work again show an increase. A proposal to extend the course of the college to three years has been forwarded to the Government of India, and has resulted in the arrangement of a Conference at Delhi next cold weather, at which the question of a uniform course for all Indian Veterinary Colleges will be discussed.

THE *Madras Mail* reports the Judgment of His Honour Mr. R. B. Michell in a suit brought by the Rev. E. T. Davies, principal of the Doveton Protestant College against the Madras Municipality for recovery of Rs 250 damages sustained by the Rev. Mr. Davies through the alleged negligence of the Municipality in not keeping a particular part of Rundall's Road in a safe and proper condition. His Honour found that the burden of proving negligence on the part of the Municipality lay on the Rev. Mr. Davies and that he could not find on the evidence that the plaintiff had discharged that burden. His Honour therefore dismissed the suit with costs and Attorney's and Counsel's fees.

ONE of the Chitral Relief Force, writing from the Laram Kotal says :—"Here we have a bunch of Generals, and a staff so glittering and numerous, that a whole Army Corps would be more than provided for. Possibly some ignorant people imagine that Sir Robert Low commands the force. How absurd! On the contrary Sir Robert Low and all his Staff assist General Gatacre in commanding the 3rd Brigade. On the other hand General Stedman, whose official title is "General of Communications" commands the 1st, 2nd and 4th Brigades, and the whole of the departments, Commissariat and Transport, Medical and Veterinary. Sir Robert Low, on the other hand, has the administration of the Chaplain's department, consisting of one parson, entirely in his hands. If this were anything but a huge joke, of course we should all laugh. Even as it is some indiscreet persons might be disposed to smile. From a purely vulgar and taxpayerish point of view we might ask "What is the good of two Generals and two whole Staffs doing the work of one General and one Staff?" Curiously enough this view does not seem to have occurred to the authorities, who perhaps have not much sense of humour. General Stedman and the brilliant throng he brought with him from Simla might have been of some use in March and early April. They arrived in time only to meet with a storm of chaff, and under the somewhat lowly disguise of medal hunters to try and earn an honest living. They are no doubt doing so, but only by taking the bread (Commissariat) out of the real General's mouth. It is certainly time the comedy ended one way or the other. Perhaps Sir George White, as stage manager, can arrange an elegant exit for the least amusing of the comedians.

THE East Indian Railway earnings, week ending 20th July, were Rs. 8,89,257. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,49,313. Increase, Rs. 39,941. From 1st July, 1895, to 20th July, 1895, Rs. 25,89,809. From 1st July, 1894, to 20th July, 1894, Rs. 24,98,964. Increase, Rs. 90,845. Miles open week ending 20th July 1895, Rs. 1,686·39. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 1,663·61. Increase, Rs. 22·78. Per mile open, week ending 20th July, 1895, Rs. 527. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 511. Increase, Rs. 16.

AN unfortunate shikar accident occurred a few days ago in the Western Dun. A well-known young local sportsman wounded a large panther which took refuge in some thick jungle. The animal was badly hit, so it was decided to wait some time before looking for it. About twelve hours after, a party of beaters was sent in, but they were savagely attacked by the panther who knocked over three men before she was killed by a shot from the sportman's rifle. The wounded men were immediately taken into Dehra, and their wounds were dressed in the Civil Hospital, but two succumbed to their injuries within 48 hours. Some hopes are held out of the ultimate recovery of the third.

THE Panjkora telegraph line has been completed, and the road is now practicable for all transport animals. The health of the troops along the Dir route remains good, but typhoid fever is troublesome at Laram and Janbatai. It seems impossible, observes a service contemporary, that the British soldier can escape the disease wherever he may be, and yet the Government hesitate to introduce generally the Pasteur filter, which would go far to prevent at least water-borne enteric. A few lakhs of rupees would be sufficient to place the filter in every barrack and camp in India. Why does not the Principal Medical Officer to Her Majesty's Forces in India stiffen his back?

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 20th of July was 200, against 217 and 210 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 30. There were 13 deaths from cholera, against 19 and 18 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by seven. There were four deaths from small-pox during the week, against two in the previous week. There were no deaths from tetanus, against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 78 and 20, respectively, against 97 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·3 per mille per annum, against 21·3, the mean of the last five years.

IT is under contemplation by the Railway authorities in the Madras Presidency to act conjointly in obtaining coal from Bengal on more favourable terms than those now paid for Singareni coal.

THE Punjab rivers are still running very low. The Indus at Sukkur is only 7 feet, the normal being 16 feet.

A CURIOUS letter was (a Paris correspondent says) read at the last sitting of the Academy of Medicine there. It had been received by the Minister of the Interior, who had forwarded it on to that body. It was on baldness and its cure. The writer claimed to have discovered a pomade which did great good to bald scalps, or to scalps threatened with baldness. The remedy was only to be applied once a day. Its coldness got rid of nervous headache, and the plants it contained soothed neuralgia. The inventor took the liberty of sending a pot containing a pound weight of the pomade to the Minister of the Interior. If that personage gave it a trial and derived benefit from it, he would surely do the world a service in saying so, and in licensing the manufacture and the sale of the pomade. The Academy sent the letter and the pot of ointment to the Committee for Secret Remedies.

MADEMOISELLE PAULINE DE GRANDPRE knows more of the prison life of French women than perhaps any one else in France. She lived in the St. Lazare prison as the housekeeper of her uncle, who was chaplain there during the Empire. In the 25 years that have elapsed since he died she has devoted herself entirely to visiting female prisoners and obtaining situations for them when they have undergone their sentences. She accepts no pecuniary reward, does not seek for any honour, and refuses to receive any money even to relieve her proteges. It must go through the hands of a committee and a treasurer. Mlle. de Grandpre was accorded by the Prisons Department the prerogative of mercy for one day at St. Lazare. It was on the 25th anniversary of the foundation of a society to help women released from that gaol. But she refused to exercise it, and asked Mme. Felix Faure to come forward as the Angel of Mercy, which she did.

THE Swedish State Telephone authorities are about to combine the telephone with the State telegraph system. In Sweden everybody is, as we know, "on the telephone." In future every subscriber will be allowed to make use of his telephone address as his telegraph address. The letters "Rt" (Rikstelefon) will be transmitted free of charge, and the telegraph office receiving a message will look up the addressee in the telephone register, and send it on. This will save two or three words in every telegram. Further than this, telephone subscribers will be allowed to telephone on their messages to the telegraph office for transmission, and they can, if they so desire, have their telegrams telephoned on to their house immediately they arrive at the station. The State hopes to save by this arrangement, as the number of messengers will be reduced. They also hope to do an increased telegraph traffic.

A QUESTION of forged postage stamps, which will interest collectors all the world over, has just come for trial before the Paris magistrates. A Correspondent writes: A dealer in stamps is charged with having sold forged foreign stamps, which are protected by French law just like foreign coins. The Public Prosecutor said the whole question was whether in foreign countries stamps were withdrawn or whether they were always good as in France, where anybody might prepay a letter with an 1848 stamp. The Judge: "I know somebody who is in a position to inform me, and therefore defer judgment for a week." I think I could give the learned judge the information. For a good many years past Governments have become alive to the fact that a new issue of stamps costs them nothing, the expenses of design, engraving, &c., being more than covered by collectors' demands, and particularly by speculative purchases of dealers. Several penurious Spanish American Republics have entered into contract with American bank-note engraving companies who supply them with an issue of stamps not only free of cost but with a handsome bonus, on condition of receiving the stamps unsold at the end of the year. The stamps are then withdrawn, and unlike the early English and French black stamps are no good for franking letters.

THE Russian Volunteer Fleet is rapidly developing into a very powerful and useful auxiliary flotilla to the Imperial Navy. All the Volunteer steamers are so constructed and fitted as to be readily converted into fairly well armed and fast cruisers. The latest addition to the fleet is the Vladimir, a vessel of 10,500 tons displacement and 19 knots speed, which reached St. Petersburg last week from Messrs. Denny Bros.' yard at Dumbarton. There are now three other steamers of similar displacement, carrying capacity (300,000 poods), and speed under construction in British dockyards, and a fourth order has just been placed in England for a steamer capable of running 20 knots. The three first-mentioned vessels are to be delivered early in the spring, and the latter which will be called the Kherson, about the end of next year. Last year the Volunteer Fleet made twelve trips to the Far East; this year sixteen journeys are being made; next season twenty-one voyages will be accomplished; and in 1897 it is expected that thirty-six outward and homeward passages will be made by the increased flotilla. At present, and for some few years past, the Volunteer Fleet Association has been compelled to charter several foreign steamers as auxiliaries to meet the requirements.

ON Wednesday, the 3rd ult., before dawn (a Naples correspondent says), the guard at the upper railway station on Vesuvius was awakened by a sharp shock of earthquake. It was repeated at intervals till eight o'clock, when the central cone, which has been increasingly active lately, ceased to erupt and partly caved in. At 10·18 a new crater suddenly opened on the side of the cone about 30 feet north of the Funicular Station, and emitted abundant incandescent lava. Half-an-hour later another vent opened 200 feet lower down. Now the lava, in three small streams, flows slowly towards the Observatory, threatening to block the road to the station. The activity of the new crater was yesterday diminished and the central cone is perfectly quiet. Prof. Palmieri telegraphs that the siesmic appa[illegible] and the telluric current are correspondingly [illegible]ve, but he does not apprehend danger at present.

CRICKET.

LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE VS. MARINE BATTALION.

ON the Marine Battalion ground yesterday, a cricket match was played between the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and the Marine Battalion. The weather was fine, and remained so throughout, keeping the wicket in excellent condition. There was no wonder, therefore, that the home team winning the spin of the coin took advantage of the good wicket at once. Dr. Wilkins and Captain Carnegy opened the venture against the attack of Bowen and Greig. The bowling and fielding were quite steady, and the first pair of the Marine Battalion were disposed of for only 15 runs. Before the telegraph board indicated 20 the third wicket was down, Bowen being responsible for the first two, and Greig for the third wicket. The game made very slow progress, and it took an hour to pile up 30 runs. After a splendid stand for nearly half-an-hour the partnership of Sherekhan and Gunnak was dissolved by Browne, who had just relieved Greig of the leather. The new bowler was very successful, and within ten minutes managed to knock down three good wickets. Bowen succeeded in tempting Gunnak who skied him, and was cleverly caught by Brookes, the latter well judging the catch. When at one o'clock the total reached 40 the eighth wicket fell, Captain Knight very smartly stumping Shaikh Kassum who left his crease to play Bowen forward, Pennak commenced a free game. He was very lucky as he was missed three times. When 50 were signalled Bowen disposed of Gunnak with a curly slow. Kalnak, the last man at the wickets, was sent back by Bowen before he opened his account, and the Marine Battalion's first venture was brought to a close with a modest total of 53.

At 1-30 o'clock the Visitors opened their first innings, Greig and Keenan being the first pair in, to face the bowling of Sherekhan and Khanmeter. Before the pair opened their account Khanmeter succeeded in clean-bowling Keenan who returned with a single to his credit. Sherekhan bowled very well, and after lunch on the resumption of game he commenced his destructive work. Greig the dangerous bat amidst the cheering of his rivals returned to the pavilion with only fifteen to his account. Of the others Brookes (17) and Bowen (15) were the only bats that could enter double figures; their colleagues being disposed of for a mere trifle. But the Visitors' total, when the individual contributions were put together, was found to be 83, leaving them a well-earned victory by 30 runs. With an hour and a half at their disposal the home team commenced their second innings, very steady game, showing good cricket, which proved they were foemen worthy of their opponent's steel. When it was time to draw stumps their score showed 74 runs at a cost of 7 wickets. Carnegie played a splendid game carrying out his bat for 27.

The Visitors so far have had victory all along the time this season. With the exception of their venture against the Bombay Gymkhana, on Wednesday, they have won all the matches played in Poona and Bombay. To-day and to-morrow they play against the Colaba garrison, on Colaba ground, and if the rains hold off a very enjoyable game of cricket may be expected.

Below are the scores and analysis :—

MARINE BATTALION.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Wilkins, b Bowen	11	c Brookes, b Greig	8
Carnegie, b Bowen	4	not out	27
Sherekhan, c O'Brien, b Browne	11	c Greig, b Bowen	2
Khanmeter, b Greig	4	b Browne	6
Gennak, b Browne	3	c and b Browne	5
Shaikh Ibrahim, b Browne	0	c Subs, b Greig	0
Goonak, c Brookes, b Bowen	0	c Woodward, b Browne	7
Pennak, not out	10	c Browne, b Greig	16
Shaikh Kassum, st Knight, b Bowen	1	did not bat.	
Gondnak, b Bowen	2		
Kalnak, b Bowen	0		
Extras	2	Extras	4
Total	53	Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	R	M	W		R	M	R	W
Bowen	115	21	14	6	80	20	2	0
Greig	85	15	7	1	70	25	0	3
Browne	50	15	5	3	50	16	4	4
Keenan					15	10	0	0

NORTH LOYAL LANCASHIRE.

1st Innings.	
J G Greig, b Sherekhan	15
Keenan, b Khanmeter	1
Browne, c Khanmeter, b Sherekhan	3
Bowen, c Gennak, b Sherekhan	15
O'Brien, c Goondnak, b Sherekhan	0
Mudge, did not bat	0
Knight, st Carnegie, b Sherekhan	4
Woodward, c Khanmeter, b Ibrahim	18
Brookes, b Sherekhan	17
Winders, not out	6
Hardisty, c Kalnak, b Sherekhan	0
Extras	3
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	M	R	W
Sherekhan	84	4	33	7
Khanmetor	75	4	24	1
Carnegie	35	2	14	0
Shaik Ibrahim	40	6	8	1
Wilkins	10	1	1	0

THE S.S. TAIF.

THE "Zanzibar Gazette" of July 10 says :—The salvage of the steamer Taif and cargo having been placed in the hands of Lloyds Agents Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co. on the 2nd instant they at once sent up Captains Agnew, Fox, and Cruess to report on the best means of saving the ship and cargo, and in accordance with their report, Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co. sent up lighters, and chartered dhows to discharge as much cargo as was considered advisable. About 4,000 packages have been safely landed here, but owing to the main and forebolds being full of water about 4,000 bags had to be jettisoned as worthless. By placing empty casks in the hold, and battening down the hatches, the steamer was floated at 4-15 p.m. on the 9th instant, and she was brought as far as possible to Zanzibar near Chupani (Grave) Island, however the water in the mainhold burst through the hatches, and as she was rapidly sinking, it was decided to run her on to Chupani spit which was reached only just in time as the water was considerably above the between deck hatches, and it was estimated that she could not have lasted five minutes longer. Endeavours will be made to get the vessel on to Melindi spit to-day or tomorrow, but should it be found too risky, she will be left as at present and her cargo discharged, until divers can be obtained from H. M. Men-of-war to repair the leak temporarily. No European divers were obtainable whilst she was at Zanzibar, and the temporary plugging put in there was done by a native diver. Great praise is due to the Captain and Chief Engineer for their work during the salvage, and also to Captain Pidcock who acted as Lloyds representative on the ship and who piloted her off the rocks, and to her present position. Until the whole cargo is discharged it is impossible to estimate the amount of damage but it is believed that she can be temporarily repaired here.

The same journal on the 17th ultimo writes :—The arrival of S. M. S. Seeadler in Zanzibar proved to be the saving of the Taif. Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co. lost no time in asking the Captain for the loan of the ship's diver which was at once granted and a diving party soon left the ship's side. At first the diver had to prise away a mass of coral before he could get at the rent in the ship's plate, but on the 13th instant he was enabled to put in wedges and make all sufficiently taut for the pump to be able to gain upon the impouring water, with the happy result that on Sunday morning about seven o'clock the ship floated off the coral bank and was piloted in to the harbour by Captain Pidcock and beached on Malinde head about 8-30 a.m. The cargo still remaining on board will now be taken out and the vessel taken higher on to the spit at spring tides when a thorough survey will be held. Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co. expect to have no difficulty in executing temporary repairs and patching up the hole to enable her to proceed to Bombay, but until the survey has been held it is impossible to surmise the extent of the damage or the length of time required for the repairs.

THE *British Medical Journal* encourages the promoters of the Medical Reform movement in India. The *Journal* says "the reform programme about to be urged by the Indian profession and the public on the attention of the Secretary of State must sooner or later be adopted." The programme is thus summarised by a correspondent of the *Journal* :—"(1) The need of putting a stop to Military Surgeons going into civil employ or duty. (2) To cause all Military Surgeons now in Civil work to return to Military duty. (3) To throw the so-called 'expert' or 'specialist' posts and leading appointments open to competition in India and in England. (4) To instal the Uncovenanted as the nucleus for the Indian Civil Medical Service, and to fill up all Civil vacancies from the special additions that will be made to this service. (5) To utilize Military Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons with British and Indian troops under a central organisation, which is tantamount to the amalgamation of the Army Medical Staff and Indian Medical Service."

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send you a comparative statement showing you the general results of the Elections in 1892 and 1895. I have included the universities in the counties in which they are situated. You will see that in no county in England, have the Radicals (or Liberals) improved their position, and in only six counties have they as many representatives as they had in 1892, unless that number in the latter year was represented by a cypher. The returns are not absolutely accurate as Reuter has not, up to the time I write, telegraphed all the results, *e.g.*, Shrewsbury, East Islington, Abingdon (Berkshire), &c., but these solitary cases, I have credited to the party, which held the seats in 1892, and I have treated the few undecided elections in the same manner. A summary of my figures is as follows :—

	1892		1895	
	L.	U.	L.	U.
England	193	267	115	350
Wales	23	2	21	9
Scotland	51	21	39	33

In Ireland, the Unionists have lost two seats and have now 18 representatives, this will probably be increased by two or perhaps by 3—Yours, &c.,

Bijapur, July 31. F. G.

Name of County.	1892. L	1892. U	1895. L	1895. U
1 Bedfordshire	4	0	1	3
2 Berkshire	1	4	0	5
3 Buckinghamshire	1	2	0	3
4 Cambridgeshire	3	3	0	6
5 Cheshire	3	9	1	11
6 Cornwall	3	4	3	4
7 Cumberland	5	1	3	3
8 Derbyshire	7	2	4	5
9 Devonshire	6	7	6	7
10 Dorsetshire	0	4	0	4
11 Durham	15	1	13	3
12 Essex	2	7	1	8
13 Gloucestershire	6	5	2	9
14 Hampshire	3	9	2	10
15 Herefordshire	1	2	0	3
16 Hertfordshire	0	4	0	4
17 Huntingdonshire	0	2	0	2
18 Kent	0	15	0	15
19 Lancashire	23	31	9	48
20 Leicestershire	5	1	5	1
21 Lincolnshire	7	4	4	7
22 Middlesex	0	7	0	7
23 Monmouthshire	3	1	3	1
24 Norfolk	6	4	4	6
25 Northampton-shire	6	1	2	5
26 Northumberland	5	3	4	4
27 Nottinghamshire	3	4	3	4
28 Oxfordshire	2	4	0	6
29 Rutlandshire	0	1	0	1
30 Shropshire	0	5	0	5
31 Somersetshire	3	7	1	9
32 Staffordshire	6	11	6	11
33 Suffolk	3	5	2	6
34 Surrey	0	6	0	6
35 Sussex	0	9	0	9
36 Warwickshire	2	12	0	14
37 Westmoreland	0	2	0	2
38 Wiltshire	3	3	0	6
39 Worcestershire	1	7	1	7
40 Yorkshire	35	17	27	25
41 London	53	38	8	55
WALES.				
1 Boroughs	9	2	4	7
2 Counties	19	0	17	2
SCOTLAND.				
1 Boroughs	24	7	17	14
2 Counties (including Universities)	27	14	22	19

SPORT AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

A PROPOS of Mr. Inverarity's encounter with an African lion, which mauled him, a correspondent, who has apparently just read of the incident and been amazed at the coolness of the injured sportsman, photographing his wounded arm, sends us the following lines :—

Arma, virique cano cameram, captumque leonem.
Roars the lion at his victim—
Fastens on the Sportsman's arm;
But, the button pressed, he's nicked him
Off, and then the wily victim
Doth a mortal wound inflict him.
Dead, the brute can do no harm.
Skin and photos hath the victim,
But the roar he couldn't charm!

RAM BUX.

"Nimrod hadn't a phonograph with him, but will have one ready next time.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, M. P.

ON Wednesday evening, the members of the Phœnix Club gave a private dinner, at the Apollo Hotel, in honour of the return to Parliament of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, a member of the club. Mr. R. M. Patel, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, the president of the club, occupied the chair, and among the members of the club and the invited guests were :—the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. J. Macpherson, acting Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Dr. J. MacDonald, Messrs. G. R. Lowndes, J. Wimbridge, J. N. Tata, A. M. Dharamsi, N. G. Chandavarkar, F. R. Vicajee, Maneckshah J. Taleyarkhan, S. B. Bharucha, Rustomjee Ardasir Spencer, R. D. Setna, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, Messrs. Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett, H. M. Chichgar, R. M. Chichgar, D. R. Chichgar, N. R. Chichgar, N. B. Masani, M. D. Doctor, Fazulbhoy Visram, P. H. Dastoor, M. H. Hakim, Shapoorjee R. Setna, Pestonjee Kavasjee, K. N. Kabraji, J. E. Mody, A. F. Unwalla, D. B. Mehta, D. F. Wadia, &c.

Several toasts were proposed after dinner. The chairman first proposed the toast of the Queen-Empress, which was most loyally received. The second toast was that of Mr. Bhownuggree, a member of the club, in whose return to Parliament at his young age they were all very glad, hoping that his career therein would be a successful as well as a useful one. It was a source of pride and satisfaction to the Parsee community that two of its members were the first Indians to enter the British Parliament. The toast was heartily responded to. The chairman next proposed the toast of the visitors, which was cordially received and responded to by Mr. Justice Budroodin and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson. The latter, in the course of his remarks, warmly eulogised the zeal and energy of Mr. Dadabhai Navrojee on behalf of his countrymen, and was sorry that he had lost his seat in Parliament. Mr. Bhownuggree, he said, was a man of great abilities, and he possessed tact; and Mr. Macpherson had no doubt that, in course of time, he would, in his seat in Parliament, do all that was fair and just to India.

The proceedings then terminated.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain A. Symons, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Clark, Col W
Clarke Frank, Mstr
Forrest, Mr J A
Fraser, Mr W
Hay, Mr L J E
Hinch, Mr Cb, R N
Holmwood, Mr and Mrs
MacDonald Surg-Maj, Mrs, child and 2 infants
Marsh, Lieut J C
Powell, Mr Th W, R N
Sargent, Lieut H G F
Searle, Lieut P C
Smith Jobn, Mr
Sparkes, Petty Offr Geo, R N
Springett, Mr
Stephens, Mr C F, R N
White, Mr

FOR BRINDISI.

Adams, Mr G
Bell, Mr, C A
Clark, Col, W S
Custot, Mr F
Gordon, Mr F Dukoff
Harley, Lt H K
Harrington, Mr A H
Hoey, Mr W
Jackson, Lieut C C
Porter, Mr L
Phillips, Mr
Richards, Mr G
Shand, Mr A R
Usher, Mr B G

FOR ADEN.—Mr Hormusjee Merwanjee.

THE following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s, Pekin, 9th August, 1895.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs J W Hose, Mr D L Johnston, Hon R S Aikman, Mr Gill, Capt Cecil Johnson R N, Mr H M Davies, Mr L Bainber, Mr Wm Ashdown, Mr Jas Roll, Dr G King, and Dr H H Sparke, Mr J S Gamble, Mr C W Hudson, Mr Loaw, Col Cruickshank, R E, Major and Mrs White, Mr Howly Brooke.

FOR BRINDISI.—Hon Justice Blair, and Mr and Mrs Heard.

Per s.s. Clyde, 16th August, 1895.

FOR LONDON.—Mr H Lusou, Lt A Le G Jacob, Mr A Tate, Col E E Brigg, and Maj E V Ballers.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr A Mackie.

Per s.s. Shannon, 23rd August, 1895.

FOR LONDON.—Capt W T Marshall, V C, Miss May Carlesle, Mr J H Head.

Per s.s. Thames, 30th August, 1895.

FOR LONDON.—Surg-Capt and Mrs Charles and child, Mr R H Vincent, and Mr E J King.

A COLOMBO merchant sent a telegraphic message to Leith, in Scotland, on Thursday, at noon, and the reply was handed to him at his bungalow at six o'clock the same evening. Six hours there and back, including the journeys to and from the residences at either end and the time occupied in framing a reply!

ALLEGED POISONING OF AN EAST INDIAN.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry, regarding the circumstances, under which Anacleta Duarte, met with his death, on the morning of the 17th of May last. Mr. F. A. Little, Government solicitor, appeared to conduct the inquiry, while Mr. Hemming defended the accused Fonseca, who has been charged with murdering the deceased. Superintendents Brewin and McDermott and Sirdar Mir Abdulali, of the C. I. Department, watched the proceeding on behalf of the police.

Diogo Felix Duarte, brother of the deceased, was recalled, and being further cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, said that Father Fonseca was distantly related to him, and that witness's sister had married his nephew. He did not remember whether he signed the statement, which Father Fonseca had taken down. Dr.

them. I was shown Duarte's widow and brother and the grain-dealer, and I was asked if I knew them, and I said I did, and they also said they knew me. I was asked whether what the grain-dealer, the Bhatjiawalla, and Duarte were saying was true; and I said, yes.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned to to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE FATHER HAMILTON, S.J.

The very high esteem and deep reverence in which the late lamented Father Hamilton was held amongst the Xavierites about ten days ago, was clearly demonstrated by a very large gathering of the past and present students of the St. Xavier's College, and his friends and admirers, who assembled last evening in the hall of the College, to consider in what form his memory shall be perpetuated. The hall and gallery were crowded by the students, who were present to show their mark of appreciation of the excellent work of their late teacher in a tangible and suitable form. Mr. De Souza, pleader, one of the first students of the late Father Hamilton, was called to the chair. In explaining the object of the meeting, the chairman, in very feeling and eloquent terms, gave a brief sketch of Father Hamilton's services to the cause of education, in Bombay, and recounted his many sterling qualities both of head and heart, which made him most conspicuous in the College. He alluded to his kindness and devotion to the students, and his zeal for their welfare. His life was one of continual self-sacrifice, and it would be many years before his imposing personality and telling voice would be effaced from their mind. It was their duty to perpetuate his memory in a suitable form, and he was glad that this view was shared by each and every student. His literary abilities and his power of teaching had earned an enviable reputation for him.

Mr. Nowrojee P. Pavri then moved the following resolution :—That the meeting records its deep sense of regret at the death of the Rev. J. M. Hamilton, S.J., who for twenty-three years filled the chair of English literature in t. Xavier's College with conspicuous success, in whom the College has lost an able and conscientious professor of tried merits and remarkable learning, and a whole generation of students an esteemed sympathetic friend and trusted adviser. Further, that the president of this meeting be requested to convey these sentiments of regret to the Very Rev. Superior of the Jesuit Mission in Bombay and the Rev. Father Rector of St. Xavier's College.

In support of the resolution, the speaker dwelt at great length upon the exceptional literary abilities of their late professor in English. Father Hamilton was a model teacher, sound disciplinarian, and above all, had a paternal affection for his students. In him they had lost a most conscientious and able teacher, whose unceasing toil, unusual courtesy, and care for his students were proverbial.

Mr. Sundernath Khote seconded the motion in a long speech, in which he enumerated the good qualities of the late Father Hamilton, who was their guide, philosopher, and friend.

Mr. P. Godinho said that the large meeting was the indication of the great popularity and esteem in which the late Father Hamilton was held by them. The deceased was a true friend of the students, and his sympathies with them were unbounded. His life was one of great usefulness, and his death had plunged them in profound sorrow. He did not die in the fulness of years, but he died in the fulness of honour and glory.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwalla alluded to the sympathies of their late teacher with his students and his anxiety for their success in the examination. The deceased always prayed for the success of his students, even after they had left the College. He hoped that the motion would be carried in solemn silence.

The proposition was then put to the vote, and carried *sub silentio*.

Mr. R. P. Karkaria then moved that the meeting desires to perpetuate the memory of the late Father Hamilton by founding an endowment in connection with the College, from funds raised among the students and ex-students of St. Xavier's College and the friends of the deceased professor. In a brief but terse speech Mr. Karkaria said that it was far from his intention to inflict a long speech on them on such a solemn and sad occasion. He remembered the late Father Hamilton complaining about the poverty of the College in respect of endowment, which was a drawback in the way of encouragement to students. The foundation of an endowment would be a fitting memorial to the deceased gentleman. He thought that so long as students lived they were themselves a memorial, for they would long carry in their mind the memory of the deceased gentleman, and cherish it with fondess. The excellent speeches which they had heard that evening were a memorial to the training abilities of their late revered teacher; but he was of opinion that, although his memory would be cherished for a long time, still it was necessary to perpetuate it in a practicable and tangible form.

Mr. K. M. Walsh also eulogised the services of the deceased in whom the students had lost a very sincere sympathiser and a very able guide. The deceased was a most conscientious and hard-working teacher, and in the words of Tennyson, "bore the white flower of a blameless life." He was a very modest, unobstrusive, and able man, who sacrificed his whole life for the good of others. A number of other speakers followed, and they were all of opinion that the memorial should be a worthy and enduring one. The memory of the great and good teacher ought to be enshrined in every heart. Almost all the speechss with one or two exceptions bristled with quotations from Pope and Milton, Shakespere and Bacon. The result of this parade of learning was that the proceedings lasted for two hours. A very large and influential committee was appointed to collect subscriptions to carry out the object of the meeting. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The *Pioneer* writes :—One of the most important Political appointments in the Bombay Presidency, *viz.*, the Kolhapore and Southern Mahratta Political Agency, which recently fell vacant on the retirement of Colonel W. A. Salmon, has just been filled up by the selection of Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I. The Bombay Political Department has in great measure been shorn of its splendour, since the Native State of Baroda was, after the deposition of Mulhar Rao Gackwar in 1875, withdrawn from its control and transferred to the Government of India. The Baroda Residency with its large staff was under Bombay rule a first-class Residency, but has since been reduced to second-class level. There still remain some fairly good appointments, the most desirable being the Political Agencies of Kathiawar and Kolhapore. Several of the Bombay Native States are in charge of the Collectors of districts in the neighbourhood of which they are situated; others are grouped together, and thus the purely Political appointments are not very numerous and the prospects of Bombay Political Officers cannot for a moment be compared with those of their colleagues under the Government of India. For instance the Kolhapore Agency is worth Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and all the others, with the exception of the Kathiawar appointment, are below this. Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter has long been regarded as one of the most prominent officers in the Bombay Political Department. He first came into notice while serving as 1st Political Assistant at Aden. The General Commanding at that station, as is known, is Political Resident for the Somali Coast; but the duties practically devolve on the 1st Assistant, who is especially in charge of this littoral. Colonel Hunter (then a newly promoted Major) succeeded in completely winning the confidence of the Arab and Somali populations of that region, and when in 1884 the activity of the French led the British Government to decide on the occupation of Berbera, Bulhar and Zeilah, Colonel Hunter's intimate knowledge of the locality and his great influence with the people greatly facilitated the task. For his services Colonel Hunter was in due course created C. B. and C. S. I.

The Parnassus Library of Greek and Latin Classics, which Messrs. Macmillan have projected, will have several distinctive features. The leading idea is to produce books of really attractive appearance, and so great care has been taken in the choice of type, paper, and binding. A fount of type which Mr. Selwyn Image designed is to be used for the Greek volumes, and Caslon type for the Latin ones. Then Mr. Henry Holiday has made an original design for the binding, and the text will be printed on a special hand-made paper. Homer's Iliad, edited by Mr. Walter Leaf, and Horace, edited by Mr. T. E. Page, will be two of the earliest issues.

TRAINS AND PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you would kindly give publicity to the following few lines in your widely-circulated paper. As I learn that a revised passenger train service is shortly to be introduced over the G. I. P. Railway, it is a fitting opportunity to offer a few suggestions, which, I hope, will receive the attention of the authorities they deserve. A great inconvenience, generally felt by the public, is the want of a through fast passenger train besides the mail train over every section of the G. I. P. Railway. As the mail train carries only the upper and a few third class passengers it cannot adequately meet the requirements of the public. Besides, majority of third-class passengers cannot afford to pay the mail train fare. Consequently they are compelled to travel by an ordinary train to their great inconvenience. This negligence on the part of the railway authorities seems to have arisen from a false notion that third class passengers, as a rule, do not travel a long distance, and hence they require no through train. This myth had probably some foundation in days gone by; but with increased facilities and extension of railways all over India it has not a particle of truth in it now. I therefore think that a fast passenger train should be introduced on every section of the G. I. P. Railway. That there is no such train at present will be seen from the fact that a mail train from Bombay reaches Jubbulpore, within twenty-five hours, while a passenger train takes fourteen hours more to travel the same distance. I leave it to the public to judge whether to sit continuously in a train for thirty-nine hours is a tedious journey or not. What is true of this section is equally true of Raichur section.

Another great inconvenience which calls for special attention of the authorities is the want of a fast passenger train between Bombay and Nagpur. By the opening of the B.-N. Railway the Nagpur route has proved to be shorter than the Jubbulpore route for passengers going from Bombay to Calcutta. It is, therefore, the duty of the railway authorities to afford every facility to the public to travel by shorter route. That they have not done so as yet is evident from the fact that a journey from Bombay to Calcutta, via Jubbulpore, covering a distance of about 1,400 miles takes about 56 hours and that via Nagpur, covering a distance of about 1,279 miles, takes 58 hours. It will be seen that although there is a saving of 139 miles by the Nagpur route the journey takes two hours more than that by the Jubbulpore route. This delay is due to the want of a proper through train service by the Nagpur route. The main controlling factors responsible for a fast train service are the G. I. P. and E. I. Railway as the B.-N. R., through keen sense of its own interest, would lose no time in re-arranging and improving its train service. If the two railways accelerated the speed of their passenger trains at a mail train speed there would be saving of two hours by the Nagpur route. To illustrate this I give below the proposed time-table :—

	h.	m.		h.	m.
Bombay.....dep	8	30	Howrah.....dep	8	0
Nagpur.....arr	6	30	Asonsole .....arr	12	30
Nagpur .....dep	7	15	Asonsole .....dep	13	15
Asonsole .....arr	9	15	Nagpur .....arr	15	15
Asonsole .....dep	10	0	Nagpur .....dep	16	0
Howrah.....arr	14	30	Bombay .....arr	14	0

There would be another advantage if the proposed time-table comes into force. At present mails carried by this route reach Calcutta and Bombay late in the evening, and are therefore kept undelivered till the following morning, while by the proposed time-table an evening delivery would be effected.

There are a few suggestions more to be made. But as I have encroached too much upon your space I must hold them over for some future occasion.—Yours, &c.,

July 30. K. R. S.

MR. BRAIZE AND BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of Wednesday last, "A Voter" interrogates, What press or newspaper Mr. Pereira Jos. Braize is connected with? In justice to Mr. Braize I beg to draw the attention to the fact that Mr. Braize has a strong connection with the "Bombay East Indian," a weekly issue, published in Bombay. Moreover, he is one of the leading contributors to that paper. His election, therefore, to the seat on the Municipal Board will be a solid ground of hope to the public of Bandora that he will fully bring the topics discussed in the Municipal meetings to light by reporting them verbatim in the columns of the "Bombay East Indian." The public of Bandora are left in the dark as regards the topics threshed in the Municipal meetings not being brought to light: Mr. Pereira's election, if successful will be welcomed with great acclamation by the public of Bandora, as we have full confidence in him that he will not fail to report the municipal proceedings in the columns of the said paper. "A Voter," therefore, has committed a sad mistake in querying with what press or newspaper Mr. Pereira Jos. Braize is connected with.—Yours, &c.,

FRANK.

Bandora, August 1.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the remarks of your correspondent "Voter," in your yesterday's issue, I defer replying, until after the elections. In the meantime, I am, &c.,

PEREIRA JOS. BRAIZE.

August 1.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was with a great deal of satisfaction that "Observer's" letter, in your issue of the 29th ultimo, has been read by many of those concerned in the compensation question on the G. I. P. Ry. The rupee is as much depreciated to the guards and mechanical staff as it is to "Scrutator," and the class he apparently represents, viz., drivers, and it is to be hoped that "Observer's" telling remarks will have the effect of changing the selfish and one-sided policy adopted by a certain class of these worthies in the matter of the compensation question. To those of us who care to recognize the fact it is well known that the interests of the men generally has not been lost sight of by the officials, and "Scrutator" would do well to refrain from saying and doing that, which may tend to ruin the sympathy they have for us, but "there are those who rush where angels fear to tread, and these they say are not the wise."—Yours, &c.,

ICONOCLAST.

CAUSING ANNOYANCE TO A LADY PASSENGER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, B. D Frese, a European youth, again appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of wilfully and unlawfully interfering with the comfort of Miss Stella Girling, a shop-girl, in the employ of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw, of Hornby Row. Inspector Durham, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, appeared to prosecute, while the accused was undefended. The facts of the case have already been reported. At the outset a gentleman, who described himself as the uncle of Miss Stella Girling, said that he had received a letter of apology from the accused, expressing his regret at what had happened. He accepted the apology as he was assured that there was no bad faith on the part of the accused. He had no desire to press the charge as no insult was meant, and more especially because the accused was sorry for what had happened.

Inspector Durham said that in the interests of justice he would insist on pressing the charge in order to put a stop to such mischievous acts in future.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it seemed to him that the joke was practised quite innocently.

But the accused was not justified in acting as he did, and he would have fared badly had he intended to convey an insult to complainant. The accused had tendered an apology for his foolish act, and as it was accepted his worship simply warned and discharged him.

John Wilson, at Balmain court, three weeks ago, was charged with attempting to drown Edwin Nelson Hampson with intent to murder him, at Drummoyne, new S. Wales, on the 24th June. Hampson, the prosecutor, in the witness box, told a strange tale, which was corroborated in some respects by the evidence of other witnesses. He said that in November last year accused asked him if he was insured, and witness subsequently filled up a proposal for £100. He afterwards wrote to the insurance office asking that the amount be increased to £400 at the direction of the accused. A fortnight later the increased policy was delivered to him, and later on prosecutor and accused went into town, where the former signed a transfer of the policies to the latter, who then went under the name of Cecil Long. On the 24th June prosecutor made an appointment to meet accused at 6-30 in the evening to have his arm tattooed. Accused induced him to take some stuff, which made him feel very ill, and then pushed him off the rocks. Several witnesses testified that on the date mentioned Hampson seemed to have been poisoned, and was suffering from the effects of a severe fall. Wilson was committed for trial.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

In the High Court of the N. W. P., before Mr. Justice Burkitt and a Jury, on Monday, Thomas Stewart, private, Highland Light Infantry, was charged that he committed murder at Fyzabad on 18th June last by causing the death of Charles Harvey; that he, fired at John McMath in circumstances that if he had caused his death prisoner would have been guilty of murder, the offence coming under Section 307, Indian Penal Code; and lastly that he caused grievous hurt to John McMath by shooting.

Mr. Reid, barrister-at-law, Officiating Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Pogose, barrister-at-law, for the prisoner.

The Court was crowded with soldiers, and after the case had begun General Evans, Colonel Crawley and several other officers were accommodated with seats on the bench. The prisoner looked decidedly youthful—about twenty years of age.

The Registrar read over the charges to the prisoner, and a jury was impannelled. Counsel for the prisoner challenged several natives who were called, and finally a jury was drawn on which there were no natives.

Mr. Pogose asked for the withdrawal of the jury from Court during a legal argument as to the admissibility of certain parts of the evidence that had been given before the Magistrate, and which no doubt the Public Prosecutor would put forward in this Court.

The Public Prosecutor did not object, and the jury withdrew.

Mr. Pogose read parts of the evidence of some of the witnesses, in which they repeated statements made by the prisoner while in the custody of the military police. He contended that the military police were doing the duties of civil police at the time; that any statements made by the prisoner to the police came under section 75 of the Evidence Act, and could not be received as evidence. He submitted also that this evidence was not admissible because the whole statement was not complete. The prisoner was said to have made an incriminating statement and to have said something elsewhich the witnesses did not hear, and which may have negatived or qualified to a considerable extent the incriminating statement. He contended that the first statement should not be laid before the jury without the second, which was not heard by the witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Reid said he intended to use the evidence that the learned counsel had alluded to, and if his Lordship thought the arguments used were of any value he would address his Lordship on the subject.

Mr. Justice Burkitt wished to hear him with regard to section 75.

The Public Prosecutor contended that the Sergeant who was in charge of the prisoner was a person in authority, but was not in the position of the civil police.

Mr. Pogose, replying, contended that the prisoner was in the custody of police officers, and there was nothing in the section 75 to exclude military police officers. He asked his Lordships to read Section 41 of the Army Act in this connection.

Mr. Justice Burkitt said he did not see anything in either of the objections raised by Mr. Pogose. He knew no authority extending the words "police officers" to the military escort conducting a prisoner to the quarter-guard; and as to the second objection, although they might not have the whole of the confession, Mr. Pogose could, in examining the witnesses, bring out anything further.

Mr. Pogose asked his Lordship to reserve the point under Section 18 of the Letters Patent.

Mr. Justice Burkitt declined to do so.

The Jury again took their place in Court.

Mr. Pogose asked that summonses might be issued for certain witnesses for the defence who belonged to the regiment, saying he would telegraph to Fyzabad and they would arrive next day. He explained that he made this request so late because he had only been instructed at five o'clock the previous afternoon.

Mr. Justice Burkitt ordered the summonses to be issued.

Mr. Reid briefly recounted the facts on which the charge against the prisoner was based. At gunfire on the 18th June Corporal Clark, the senior non-commissioned officer present, called over the roll and found all the men of his section present. Some ten minutes afterwards Corporal McMath, who was then acting as Sergeant of the Company, came to the section and accompanied by Corporal Thomson and inquired whether the men of the section were all present. He proceeded to warn those who were on fatigue next day of their duties. Counsel here produced a plan of the room, copies of which he handed to the jury. Corporal McMath and Corporal Thomson entered the room at the north-east corner and walked between prisoner's bed and Private Harvey's, and Corporal McMath saw the prisoner fire. No one else saw him fire. The shot took effect on Corporal McMath's wrist, went through it, breaking no bones, and then struck Private Harvey, who was lying on his bed with his head resting on his hand. The bullet first struck between the finger and the thumb, shattered the wrist joint and the bones of the arm from the wrist to between the elbow and shoulder. One part of the bullet made a hole over the ribs without doing more than penetrate the skin. On the shot being fired Corporal McMath ran down the room towards the dining hall and was followed by the prisoner, who jogged at him with his rifle. Prisoner was then seized by Corporal Clark and afterwards by two other men, and was finally taken to the quarter-guard. He made use of the expression on the way, and afterwards, when he arrived at the quarter-guard, that he was sorry that he had hit the wrong man. That would be proved by the evidence of three four witnesses. Private Harvey's arm was amputated, and shortly afterwards the injured man died. The rifle was seized by Corporal Clark when he first grappled with the prisoner, and eventually it came into the hands of Colour-Sergeant Barrie, who found that it was warm and contained an empty cartridge. The rifle had been identified as the prisoner's and prisoner between about ten minutes before gunfire on hearing it. The learned counsel, referring to the medical evidence said that it did not appear that the amputation had anything to do with the death of Harvey. Although there was no intention to injure Harvey, the offence was none the less murder.

Lieutenant R. E. S. Prentice, Highland Light Infantry, examined by the Public Prosecutor, stated that he made the ground plan of the prisoner's bungalow. The plan was produced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pogose: No. 4 bed from the dining-hall on the west side of the room was prisoner's. No. 5 on the east side was Harvey's. As far as his military duties were concerned prisoner bore a good character. Since November last he had got into trouble: the only serious offence was committed when he was under the influence of liquor. He was a "defaulter" at the time this event occurred. He was doing fourteen days. The punishment for retaining an unused cartridge would depend on whether the man was sent for Court-Martial; it would not necessarily be severe. Corporal McMath came on duty as Orderly Sergeant for the first time on the 17th, the day before the occurrence. Sergeant Marshall was head of the Regimental Police.

Corporal John McMath, of the Highland Light Infantry, belonging to the same Company as prisoner, said that on the night of 18th June he was acting as Company Orderly Sergeant. He went to the prisoner's section to warn the men for fatigue duty next day. Lance-Corporal Clark was with him. He reached the section about 9-45 P. M. The section was reported present. He warned the prisoner for ammunition fatigue, and Stewart replied "All right." Witness then started to walk through the room between the two lines of beds, swinging his arms naturally. Coming near prisoner's bed he saw a rifle in his hand; the room was dimly lighted, and he could not say whether he brought it (to the "present," but he raised it and fired when witness was four or five feet distant. He was struck in the left forearm above the wrist, the bullet entering in front and passing out at the back. Stewart then rushed at him, and he ran towards the dining-room. Prisoner reached him and struck him in the left side with the muzzle of the rifle. Then some of the men of his section seized him and witness went to hospital. There had been musketry—volley firing—that morning. Witness was then in charge of the prisoner's section. His duty was to inspect ammunition pouches and rifles to see that there was no ammunition left. He found none in the prisoner's pouch or rifle. Twenty-one rounds were served out to each man; seventeen volleys were fired and four rounds independent firing. He could give no reason for the prisoner firing at him. He had known Stewart for nearly eighteen months: and was at Kallana (Chakrata) with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pogose: They ceased firing between seven and eight o'clock on the morning of the 18th. They breakfasted at 8 o'clock and were back half an hour before that. From the range to the barracks was scarcely a mile. There was a wrinkle in the flap at the bottom of a pouch; it was not possible for him to have escaped noticing a cartridge under that flap. It was possible to miss one by simply hurrying round—not doing duty properly; but he examined the pouches all most carefully. The responsibility would be his if any soldiers retained ammunition. He examined only their pouches and rifles. He had known instances in which men had cartridges in the pockets of their coats. It was possible the prisoner carried a cartridge away in his pocket unknown to himself and to witness. The Lance-Corporal with witness carried a lamp—it was not required because of the darkness of the room, but it was customary to carry a lamp on that duty. Prisoner was standing when he first saw him. He said before the Lower Court that he had not remarked prisoner's attitude before firing—whether sitting or standing. He did not see prisoner when he gave him his orders—he looked in his direction and heard his voice.

The witness, to the visible perturbation of the Court, illustrated the position in which prisoner had the rifle when he first saw it—the "ready." He did not then suspect that he was the person the prisoner was going to aim at. It would be unusual for the prisoner to stand as a mark of respect when witness passed. He did not know that shortly before witness entered the room prisoner was cleaning his rifle.

Mr. Pogose. What angle were you to the prisoner when he had the rifle at the ready—at right angles

Witness: Left angles. The Corporal went on to explain his position more exactly by reference to the plan of the room. The muzzle of the rifle must have almost touched him, he said, when it was fired.

Mr. Pogose got the witness to give illustrative evidence of the position of himself and the prisoner when the rifle went off, explaining to his Lordship that his case was that the witness' evidence in the Lower Court was true; that he did not really see whether Stewart was standing or sitting; that prisoner had been cleaning his rifle immediately before; that it went off and the whole thing was a pure accident.

Witness continuing said he ran away because prisoner rushed at him with the rifle. Stewart's action in following might have been caused by a desire to see what damage had been done to him. He could not say from prisoner's appearance whether he had been drinking or not. He had been as friendly to witness as any man in the company. He could give no motive for his action.

By the Judge: As far as he knew there was no bad blood of any kind between them.

By Mr. Reid: He recognised prisoner's voice when the answer to the warning for duty was given.

By the Court: Soldiers frequently cleaned their rifles as late as half past-nine at night.

Lance-Corporal James Thomson said he accompanied the last witness round the barrack-room on the evening of the 18th June. He remained behind for a moment, and then hurried to catch up McMath. Just as he got abreast of him he heard a report and saw a flash. He sprang back and looked in the direction whence the report came and saw Stewart with a rifle in his hand between the positions of "present" and "ready," coming down to the last named. McMath jumped forward and ran on, and prisoner ran after him, with the rifle at the "charge." Afterwards witness followed them to the door and found prisoner held by McMath and others. Witness then went to inform Colour-Sergeant Barrie, who was not in. Returning he met McMath. He went again to the section and found some men by private Harvey, supporting him. Harvey was bleeding profusely and could not speak. Prisoner was taken to the guard-room. Witness had previously noticed Harvey asleep on his cot, his head seeming to be upon his hand, and his arm bent. He had seen the prisoner before that night, at about 9-15. He then seemed all right.

This concluded the witness' examinination-in-chief and the Court adjourned.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BRITISH INDIA COMPANY.

The following interesting passage is from Mr. Martineau's *Life of Sir Bartle Frere* :—

It was thus that about two years after this time he first met Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Mackinnon, who became for the rest of his life one of his warmest friends.

Mackinnon had gone out to India from Glasgow a few years previously, a young man, and with slender means to take up a business in partnership with a friend who had preceded him to India. After a time they had come to own two steamers of six hundred tons each, trading from Calcutta to Burma; more steamers were acquired, and the concern became the "Burma Steam Navigation Company." Mackinnon had larger schemes in view for which he needed a Government subsidy; but Calcutta officials in those days were not very accessible to the outside mercantile world, and it was not till early in 1862, shortly before Frere left Calcutta, that a friend took him to one of Frere's semi-public breakfasts, and he was able to get a hearing from some one who could help him. He proposed, if a subsidy were granted to him, to establish a line of coasting steamers, calling at all ports of the coast from Calcutta round to Kurrachee. Frere, with his quick eye for a man of mettle, gave him and his proposal a cordial reception. "You are the man I have been looking for for years," he said to him; and he took him to Lord Canning, who gave favourable attention to his scheme. But the consent of the Bombay Government was also necessary, and this Mackinnon was unable to obtain till Frere went to Bombay as Governor in April, 1863. There he was the first person with whom Frere had an interview after being sworn in, and the result was that the subsidy was soon after granted. "The Burma Steam Navigation Company" became the "British India Company;" and in time the steamers extended their trips to the Persian Gulf, to the East African Coast, to England, and to Australia. When Frere's mission went to Zanzibar in 1872-73, Mackinnon maintained for several months, with great advantage to the Mission, and at a great expense to himself, a fortnightly postal service to Zanzibar. The British India Company has now a fleet of eighty-eight steamers some of them of from four to six thousand tons. In case of need it could and would, at a week's notice, collect steamers enough at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay to convey thirty thousand troops to any port required—an addition to the defensive strength of the Empire which it is difficult to adequately estimate. This great company took its first impulse—so said Sir William Mackinnon—from the encouragement given by Frere to a young and unknown man at his breakfast-table in Chowringhee Road.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 5th Bombay Cavalry, which will be moving in relief from Jacobabad to Quetta this season, is to be located at Sibi for the winter months.

Sanction has been accorded to the stations of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Kohat and Edwardesbad being classified as three years stations for the four Cavalry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, which will allow of regiments having an equal duration of stay at each station. This necessitates the following alteration in the ensuing reliefs: 3rd Punjab Cavalry from Kohat and Edwardesbad to Rajanpur, instead of Dera Ghazi Khan; 5th Punjab Cavalry from Rajanpur to Dera Ghazi Khan.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of Unclaimed letters lying a the Bombay General Post Office.

Andrade, Thos Hy
de A
Allen, H. Mrs
Arnold, J B
Alexanderson, S
Andrews, Capt R C
Allison, Mrs
Armstrong, Ethel, Miss
Bunnell, H B
Bridgen, Mr
Bowley, A
Bebus (telegram).
Bird, Edwin
Brown, Clara
Britto, L J D
Bilke (fifth Hussars)
Bratto, or Leonan
Bower, R
Blaicz, W
Brown, J A
Baden, R
Bercovioi, Rosa
Ballantine, Mrs Ada
Barboswahi, L S
Cassart, Miss
Charles, White & Co, Dr
Cushing, C E
Cenaillon, P A
Crawnes, Mrs
Charles, J C
Delamele(telegram)
Dougal, C E Roney
Descours, E
D'Cruz, Richmond
Eckert, R M
Eerily, Mrs
Franklin, F
Fuelss, E
Fuesman, Leilo
Fell, F P
Fraser, M A G Miss
Guiner, Wm
Gray, F R
Good, E C
Horn, W
Hampton, G H
Heyward, H
Harrison, A
Homes, C P
Howard, James
Herbert, Mrs
Hillier, J T
Itzsgowitch, J
Joseph Bajo (M O)
Jarey, S
Jones, W M
James J (money order)
Jones, J J
Kinchbrouner, M
Kamerer, C
Krishna Ram M
Kerso (Butler)
Lidston, C A
Lorache, E
Langman, A
Lawder, A W
Library Society of Bombay
Mason, W P
Master, D R, Signor
Murday, J D V
McFerran, J Mrs
Martin, F
Martin, H
Malachowshi, A Von
Nichols, C Miss
Neill, G R
Onslaw, Capt J M
Ohtoku, Miss'
Oliver, F A (parcel)
O'Connor, M
Pryce, H J Capt
Pas, de, Mistress
Pratur, Leon
Palk, Hon L W
Reid, D
Rogers, Miss
Rostam, J C, Mrs
Rosealand, M, Miss
Rennick, A de, C Lt-Col
Richardson, F J
Ross, L Mrs
Rooke, E (parcel)
Rampell, F F, Col
Rustomjee, P Bilimota
Smith, H R
Sher Mohamed
Shepard, E F
Sivra, E
Simmons, B G
Searle, F
Souza, J P de
Silverman, Bros
Stoeckel, H
Tubin, E
Tanklewitz, M
Thomson, J
Teed, A J H
Verschoyle, E G
Vieyra, F
Walker, J
Worburton, T W
Whitton, A W
Walter, Macfarlane & Co.
Williams, E de E
Wilson, H L

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

August 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tengyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within Indian frontier

—An unusual event occurred at Genoa during the launching of a new ship called the G. Garibaldi. The ship entered the sea splendidly amid the enthusiastic cheers of the bystanders, but having moved three minutes before the fixed time, she could not be blessed by the priest, nor be christened with the usual bottle of champagne.

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's itch and Indian Ring Worm are Hermit's Satarana Salve and Agua Indicata. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on tender skins. Each As. 6 only of MADON, SONS & Co.,

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Major-General J. P. Nixon an ex-British Resident at Baghdad has written the following interesting memorandum on railway communication between England and India through Mesopotamia :—

It is to be hoped that the Governments in England and India may be induced to take measures for the construction of a Railway from Busscrah on the Shat-al-Arab at the head of the Persian Gulf to meet the Railway which the Turks have already constructed as far as Angora in Asia Minor, and then obtain a new, quicker and easier route than now exists for mails and passengers proceeding to Europe. In my Consular Reports as Consul-General at Baghdad in 1875 and 1178, I drew attention to this subject, but my efforts at that period were rendered nugatory owing to an article being published in the *Fortnightly Review* by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, in which he informed the British public that a line of railway through Mesopotamia would not pay interest on capital expended, and as he was regarded as an authority, being a great traveller in Arabia, his views were accepted by the British public and my efforts were frustrated, and the scheme for which a concession was granted by the Turkish Government was abandoned. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt had at that time an idea that the Arab tribes of Mesopotamia could be amalgamated into one great nation and be emancipated from the thraldom of the Turks; and thus the civilisation of the Arabs has been deferred indefinitely. It has been proved in India that railways are the great civilising element of the Eastern World. Mr. Blunt argued that the Arab tribes would be deprived of their chief means of subsistence if a railway were constructed, as their camels would be thrown out of employment and their carrying trade ruined. This has not, however, been borne out by our experience in India, and the camels and the bullocks of the Banjarras have full employment in carrying goods to feed the railways. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's expressed view that a railway through Mesopotamia would not pay interest on capital is in direct opposition to the statement made by Mr. Maxwell, the Engineer who surveyed and estimated the cost of the railway through Mesopotamia, who declared that it would yield 7½ per cent. Since that period the trade between Baghdad and Persia alone has increased 50 per cent. in volume, and the trade received from Persia in Baghdad in an equal ratio. Times have changed, and the Turkish Government are fully alive to the great advantage that would accrue to Turkey if a line of railway were constructed to join Constantinople with the Persian Gulf. Already the railway has advanced from Constantinople as far as Angora, thus lessening the distance to be made by 210 miles, and the Germans are endeavouring to obtain another concession to carry the line on to Diarbekir. I would therefore suggest that the British Government should be moved again to claim the concession previously granted by the Porte for the construction of a railway from Grane or Kowait on the Persian Gulf via Busreh, Gurna, Baghdad, and Aleppo to Alexandretta on the Mediterranean Sea, and for which a Firman was issued. The privilege granted by this concession cannot be revoked, nor has it ever been withdrawn. Of course, a new concession would have to be applied for from Urfa, near Aleppo, to Angora, I am credibly informed that the Government of the Porte will now give support to a scheme of railway construction of this nature from Aleppo, that is, from Angora to Aleppo, instead of from Aleppo to Alexandretta. Mr. Maxwell, the eminent engineer who surveyed the line and made the estimates, considered that the cost would be £8,500 (eight thousand and five hundred pounds) per mile, or a total cost of £5,100,000 (five millions one hundred thousand pounds). I originally suggested that if the British Government guaranteed the cost of construction, half of the charge for interest should be borne by the English Government and half by the Indian Government. I made this suggestion in the belief that both Governments would benefit so largely, and that England would desire to retain control of that portion of the line constructed under British auspices. If a line through Mesopotamia were constructed, the Indian Government would save the subsidy it now pays to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. I would again draw attention to the remarkable fact that, as a friend of Turkey, that his Gracious Majesty King William IV. was the first to initiate and develop progress in Mesopotamia, and with this view he sent out an expedition under Colonel Chesney, and equipped four steamers, which were floated on the Euphrates River in 1836, and which formed the nucleus of the Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Company, which still plies between Bussorah and Baghdad. I cannot too strongly dwell on the fact that the English nation were the first pioneers in the organisation of a steam flotila on the rivers of Mesopotamia, and thus did a great benefit to the Turkish Government and the commerce and trade of the country, and therefore have a prior claim to the construction of railways in that locality; but from what I hear I much fear the Germans will reap the benefits to be derived from the construction of Turkish railway lines. There is no occasion for me to dilate on the advantages that would accrue to the Governments of England and India, if through railway communication were established from Constantinople to Bussorah on the Shat-El-Arab at the head of the Persian Gulf.

	Miles.
The distance by rail from Constantinople to Angora already constructed	210
From Angora to Urfa in Mesopotamia	350
Do. Urfa to Baghdad	430
Do. Baghdad to Gurna	240
Do. Gurna to Bussorah	45
Total distance by rail from Constantinople to Bussorah	1,275
Of which 210 miles from Constantinople to Angora have been contructed	210
Balance number of miles to be constructed	1,065

The total length of railway therefore still to be constructed would be one thousand and sixty-five miles. From Bussorah on the river of the Shat-el-Arab to Kurrachee in India is 1,145 miles, less than (3) three days' steaming by the fast steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Supposing railway trains, travelling at the rate of 25 miles an hour, were to reach Bussorah, the time occupied would be as follows, viz. :—

From England to Constantinople, 2 days and 14 hours; from Constantinople to Bussorah, 2 days and 2 hours; from Bussorah to Kurrachee, 3 days. Total, 7 days and 16 hours; or three days less than steamers usually occupy between Bombay and Suez.

The total length of railway to be constructed to gain this end would be only one thousand and sixty-five miles (1,065). The country between Angora and Urfa is intersected by some mountain ranges, but between Urfa and Baghdad it is almost level; likewise from Baghdad to Bussorah the country is quite level, and there is scarcely a stone to be found, the edifices in the country being constructed of brick. There are only two bridges of any magnitude required in Mesopotamia—one over the Euphrates at Gurna, where that river joins the river Tigris and merges into the Shat-El-Arab, and another in the neighbourhood of Urfa, between that place and Angora. There are, however, some canals to be bridged in Mesopotamia, the largest of which is the Baghdadish near Baghdad. The works, however, between Angora and Ufra will need many bridges and much work. The earthwork throughout Mesopotamia would be inexpensive, although it is possible that labour would be scarce at first, but in a short time coolies could be brought from India, and afterwards labour would be attracted from Persia.

Construction can be commenced at several points, but chiefly from three points, viz., Baghdad, Gurna and Bussorah, but railway material can be landed at Bussorah from London, and thence conveyed up the river Tigris (or Dijileh, as it

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE dramatisation of "Tess," Mr. Thomas Hardy's famous novel, is not only a definite thing, but it has, we hear, made considerable progress. It is said that when the play is produced the title-role will most likely be filled by an actress who has recently come much to the front.

A good deal of interest exists as to who will write the life of Professor Huxley. It is hardly thought that he has left any autobiography, because he wrote something in that direction not long ago in connection with the appearance of his collected essays. Huxley's correspondence must, however, be of remarkable interest.

A new volume of verse by Mr. Frederick Tennyson, Lord Tennyson's eldest brother, is to be published in the autumn. His "Isles of Greece," and "Daphne and Other Poems," are very well known, and copies of his first book, "Days and Hours," are now difficult to get, and valuable. Mr. Frederick Tennyson has his home in Jersey, where he enjoys probably an even more beautiful climate than his illustrious brother had in the Isle of Wight.

Messrs. Osgood had intended to publish the second two volumes of the Barras memoirs in the autumn. They will not now, however be ready by that time, and so will appear early in the spring. In all likelihood they will be found even more lively reading than the first two volumes. Certainly the personal note will be quite as marked, and Napoleon will fill even more room. The third volume will begin about the time of his triumphant return from Italy, and by the end of the fourth he has run his race.

Professor William Knight is editing a new edition of Wordsworth's works for Messrs. Macmillan. He collected much material for his previous edition, and since then has had access to new sources of information. In all probability the verse will occupy eight volumes, the prose works three, the journals three, and the life two. Mr. H. Manesse is to provide an etched portrait and vignettes for each volume.

A new novel by Mr. Silas K. Hocking will be issued by Messrs. Warne and Co. in a fortnight's time. It is entitled "The Heart of Man," and, like all Mr. Hocking's fiction, is semi-religious. His popularity indicates how great the field is for religious novels. He has written now about twenty stories, and something like a million copies of these have been sold. One of his best known tales. "Her Benny," has had a circulation of close upon 100,000 copies. "Ivy," again, is in its sixtieth thousand, and "Alec Green" in its fifty-ninth thousand.

Some little time ago Messrs. Putnam issued a book by Mr. W. K. Post, entitled "Harvard Stories." It is now to be followed by a series of similar volumes dealing with American and English universities. The first of these will be one called "Yale Yarns," which Mr. John Seymour Wood has prepared. The idea of the series Mr. Seymour Wood describes in his preface as being to present "pen-pictures of life in our great universities." This result is arrived at by fiction and the collection of college stories. Illustrations will be a feature of the series.

Mr. Fikin Mathews announces three books for publication between now and the autumn. "Sonnets and Songs" is a volume of verse, chiefly in old French forms, by Miss May Bateman, a lady well known in society. It will be uniform with Miss May Probyn's "Pansies," and will have a title-page by Mr. John D. Mackenzie. "The C. Major of Life" is a novel by Havering Bowcher, a new writer, which will come a little later. The third book is Mr. A. E. W. Mason's "Romance of Westdale," which deals with the Lake Country.

Though still only convalescent after a somewhat long illness, M. Camille Lemonnier has not been idle of late. In addition to a short volume, "La Faute de Mme. Charvet," which he has ready for the press, he is well advanced with a more important work on which he sets great store. It will be called "La Legende de la Vie," and will deal with what may be termed the romance of humanity, for M. Lemonnier proposes to evoke the various stages by which the man of the Stone Age has developed into the civilised man of to-day. M. Lemonnier is finishing this "magnum opus" in Belgium, his native country.

That most concientious art critic and subtle literary craftsman, M. Gustave Geffroy, has almost ready for publication the fourth volume of "La Vie Artistique." The frontispiece, a feature of the series, will on this occasion be by Raffaelli.

Mr. Henry Davey, whose "Student's History of Music" was issued a few years ago, has written a "History of English Music." Mr. Davey, who was educated at Leipzig Conservatorium, is well up in the latest results of the German investigations in English music, and has himself spent a good deal of time in research at various centres in this country. The work, which is just ready for publication, will be issued by J. Curwen and Sons.

Some of George Sand's works are being translated by Miss Jane Minot Sedgwick for publication by Messrs. J. M. Dent, each volume being illustrated. The four books selected are Fadette," "The Devil's Pool," "Francois the Waif," and "The Master Mosaic Workers." The Countess of Lovelace's fairy story "Zelinda and the Monster; or, Beauty and the Beast," will also be issued by this firm. This is retold from the old Italian version, and the volume will contain ten photogravures from paintings by the Countess exhibited at the New Gallery.

Works of French travel pour upon us thick and fast, but they are not after the fashion of our own. "Notes de Voyage," by Francis de Crue (Paris, Colin; Geneva, Eggimann), just issued, may well serve as a model to literary travellers. Well printed, consisting of not quite two hundred small pages, illustrated, provided with a map, and published at the modest price of three francs, this little volume may be described as a series of cameos. "La mesure," a sense of proportion, is seldom looked for in vain from French writers, and here that quality shows to especial advantage. Greece, Sicily, Turkey, Asia Minor—scenes already depicted for us by word-painters without number, become new living realities when indicated by a few master touches. Less than twenty pages are devoted to recollections of Sicily, yet as we read we seem transported thither; all the antiquity, the colour, the life of that wonderful land are brought vividly before our eyes. We see the fair-haired, dark-eyed peasant girls, "vivantes cariatides," gaily bearing loads of building stone on their charming heads: the procession of mounted workmen returning to their homes at night, rather, one would say, "a band of gnomes, as trottinz on donkeys, from under dark brown hoods glitter eyes brilliant as carbuncles; the village, where, as our author, assures us, dirt does not shock, where "folks live on friendliest terms with their pigs, these animals taking the place of house-dogs. As you approach, troops of them run out, the prettiest little pink pigs in the world, who welcome you with their grunts." We are also introduced to Sicilian society of other kind, and at "tableaux vivants" given in an aristocratic house behold a trypteh, in the three golden frames three beautiful girls, living Madonna and saints—one a brunette, the other with reddish gold hair, the third very fair. At the sight, says our author, enthusiasm was tremendous, and no wonder M. de Crue is sympathetic, as well as a learned, traveller. He has a good word to say for Greek, Turk, Smyrniote, English. "Let us not deceive ourselves," he writes when alluding to the construction of railways in Asia Minor. "When an Englishman sets to work, his aim is practical; but the practical does not exclude the artistic. Those who care for archæology can but congratulate themselves upon the facilities of travel due to English commercial enterprise; nor must we forget that it was an Englishman, Mr. Wood, who discovered the Temple of Diana at Ephesus."

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Hot Feet, Tired Feet
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CAUTION! CAUTION!!

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain A H Houstoun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (16th July), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain F J Cruess, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Asst Surg A Price, wife and 3 children, Mr Vajur Panive, and 10 deck.

THE s s Douro, 2,746 tons, Captain L Bernard, arrived in harbour, on the 31st July, from Zanzibar (21st July) with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to M Marlitmes and Co. She experienced strong monsoon during the voyage.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Maclean, 1,485 tons, Captain D. Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (26th June) via Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co. During the voyage she had strong monsoon and high sea.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 999 tons, Captain E W Peck, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Abdoolla bin Mahomed, Hospital Assistant A G Fernandez, Mr Aziz bin Farrey, Mr Mahomed bin Ahmed, Mr Nawanie, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain C R Kendall, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Busreh (15th July) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 15 cases opium, and 36 deck passengers. During the voyage she met ordinary monsoon, but no rain up to within 30 miles of Bombay and heavy sea on the Kathiawar Coast.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination, Date, Agent.
A	Clan Maclean	1485	Alexander	Not fixed F Muir
D	Douro	1949	Bernard	Marseilles M Maritime
F	La Seyne	1151	Etreuno	Aden, 10-8 M Maritime
G	Safari	891	Gauthe	Zanzibar 3-8 F Hrer
H	H M S Magdala		Goodrich	Royal Indian Marine
H	& J Tennasserim			Royal Indian Marine
K	Satrunji	518		Shepherd & Co
L	Brahamani		823	Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	527		Not fixed Shepherd & Co
N	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius, Not fixed H C Jeosnb
O	Purulia	1577	Cruss	Zanzibar 3-8 M Mackenzie
P	Mount Hebron	1668	Robertson	Port Said N F J Meckin tosh.
Q	Azamor	2005	Nicholas	China Tata & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination. Date. Agent.
1	Asia	2236	Laird	Liverpool 9-8 Graham & Co
5	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London 22-8 P & O S N Co
6	Pekin	2133	Langbourne	London 9-8 P & O S N Co
9	Honzada	1371	Kerr	Not fixed M Mackenzie
10	Ehrenfels	1738	F Meyer	Kurrachi 4-8 Glade & Co
15	Dwarka	750	Tice	Karachi 3-8 M Mackenzie & Co
16	Ethelgonda	1726	Goding	Not fixed K Nixon & Co

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

S S	Letimbro	2172	De Marco China C Barbaro
Schooner	Columbus	231	Jungham V Ebrahim & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Douro (s)	Bernard	Zanzibar, July 21.
Aug. 1	Clan Maclean (s)	Alexander	Glasgow, June 26.
	Nevasa (s)	Houstoun	Rangoon, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Azamor (s)	Nicholls	Kobe, &c.
	Orion (s)	Nicholich	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Purulia, Captain Cruess, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Zanzibar &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer LaSeyne, for Aden, via Karachi.
" Douro, for Marseilles and Havre.
" Java, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
July.
27 Umkuzi s.....Wandell.....London, May 21.
Canara s.....Parkman.....Moulmein, July 21.
28 Clan Mackay s.....Roberts.....Natal, July 8.

DEPARTURES.
July 27—Steamer Shahjehan.
July 28—Steamers Pareea, Wingsang and Rudesheimer.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FROM GLASGOW.
Australia s—100 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
City of Venice s—134 cases whisky, Edulji Bezonjee; 120 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Venice s—340 boxes soap, M Sumsoodin; 330 cases soap, A Shaikadum.
Wistow Hall s—6 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM LONDON.
Shannon s—9 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 11 bales papers, B D Motiwala and Co; 20 bales papers, Esmaljee Allybhoy; 6 cases medicine, A M Soldier.
FROM CHARENTE.
Shannon s—281 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Shannon s—34 cases brandy, Edulji Bezonjee.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—7 cases provisions, T Akbarally; 35 cases glassware, Mirally Curramsee; 2 cases brandy, M Russla and Co; 49 bales brown papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davar and Sons; 5 cases wine, Glade and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Ehrenfels s—137 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 200 boxes candles, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 25 cases writing paper, Mahomedally Essajee.
FROM TRIESTE.
Orian s—25 cases writing papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davar and Sons; 17 cases glassware, and 13 cases lampware, Ebrahim Peer Mahomed and Co; 12 bales printing papers, and 14 cases blotting papers Hussonally Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Asia s—1,687½ cwts wheat, Poonja Jairam; 35 bales wool, J Bunnichund; 139 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey.
FOR GLASGOW.
Asia s—7 cases candlments, D R Umrigar and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Shannon s—3,249 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Thames s—2 boxes gold bars (Rs 1,11,809), B Cursetjee; 8 boxes gold bars, (Rs 8,37,900)., Tne Hongk ng and Shanghai Bank.
Pekin s—1,503 cwts bone meal, Croft mody and Co; 4 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—1,226 cwts one meal, Croft Mody and Co; 220 bales cotton. Ralli Brothers.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Douro s—4,090 cwts gram, 300 cwts gingellseed, 4,030 cwts mowrasseed, 4030 cwts castorseed, and 2,031 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Asia s—990 cwts rapeseed, and 782 cwts castorseed, John Pachiri; 4,000½ cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co; 6,926 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts mowrasseed, 15,000 cwts castorseed, and 4,000 cwts gram, Ralli Brothers.
FOR ANTWERP.
Ethelgonda s—10,000 cwts mowrasseed and 2091 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 310 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 6,120 cwts poppyseed, and 1,000 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschock and Co; 1,000½ cwts poppyseed, F Fischer and Co.
FOR GIBRALTAR FOR ORDERS.
Mount Hebron s—40,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Letimbro s—300 bales twist, P F Talati; 45 cwts Byaabole, C Ebrahim and Co; 250 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 15 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 72 bales piece goods and 28 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 200 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Letimbro's—15 bales twist and 112 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, N J Abrahaun.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 20.
Trevor, Lt, Beng, R A, on leave, from Roorkee.
JULY 25.
Carrington, Col, Bo, A Q M G, on leave, from Poona.
JULY 30.
Nangle, Lieut, Ms, 3rd Inf H C, on duty, from Ellichpur.
JULY 31.
Jackson, Lieut, Beng, Bhopal Hart, on furlough, from Schore.
Sairle, Capt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on leave, from Nussirabad
AUGUST 1.
Shaw, Surg-Capt, Bo, C I Hoorse, on furlough, from Agar.
DEPARTURE.—JULY 26.
Carrington, Col, Bo, A Q M G, on leave to England.
AUGUST 1.
Nangle, Lieut, Ms, 3rd Infy, H C, on medical certificate, to England.
Sairle, Capt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1895.
There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill, at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.
By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1895.
Government Resolution No. 3172, dated 30th July, 1895, is published for information:—
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
1. Lieutenant Neil Devlin is transferred to the unattached List with effect from the 12th July 1895.
2. It is notified that the next Presidential Assault-at-Arms will take place at Poona on and from the 26th to 31st August 1895 inclusive Intending Competitors can see the prospectus at Head-Quarters.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. Messrs. F. M. Coleman, J. W. Campbell, I G Schwaiger and H. E. Beer, having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop.
2. Mr. T. Drewet Junr, having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.
By order,
T. A. SAVAGE, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICES.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

This well-known homely adage is true in general cases—but, a Stitch in your side wastes time; especially if it results from a Torpid Liver.

Warner's "Safe" Cure is invaluable for all diseases of the Liver.

We have thousands of testimonials to this effect.

Pain in your back or side; jaundice; nausea; imperfect digestion; headaches; depression and drowsiness; spasmodic pains in the Stomach—mean a Torpid Liver.

If any of the above symptoms trouble you, take Warner's "Safe" Cure. Do not delay.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Remember the adage,
"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

For sale by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Calcutta, and all leading Chemists.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

RESTORES
COLOR
—AND—
PROMOTES
Abundant Growth
OF THE
HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations." The name —Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green Street, Bombay
HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless! Will remove from Two to Five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 2, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
PRICES—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-
Double, 24/-, 30/-, and 33/6
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and Light. Equally Comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.

Stephens Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.
disappear as if by magic.
J. SIMON
13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris
Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)
Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents; GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—
Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
In 6d. Packets, And 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In 1d. 2d. & 2s. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLACK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72 SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Dr Chas A Cameron F.R.S.
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

CARNRICK'S
Soluble Food
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

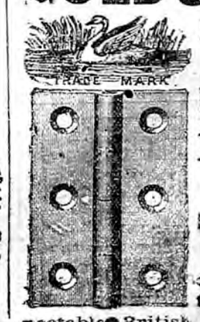
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.
"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, LONDON.

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
and the celebrated
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS
Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

GOLD & Co.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.



WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain them through all respectable British Merchants

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NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA***

a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—
"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN** PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

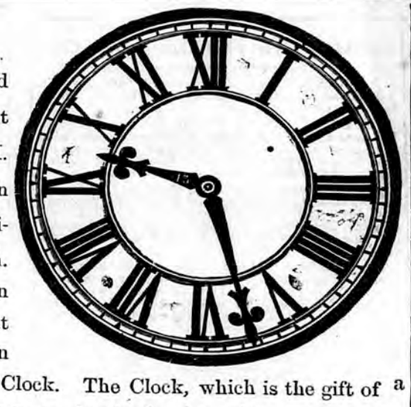
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

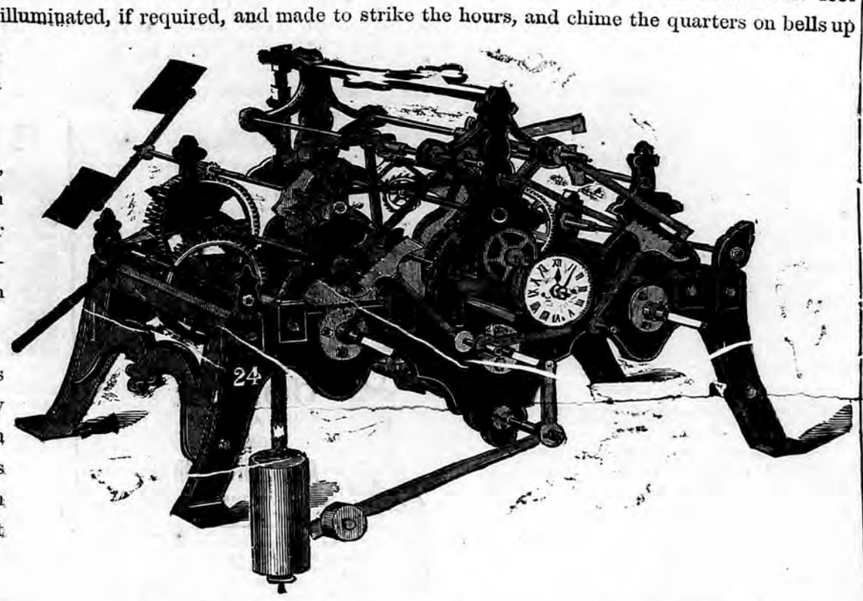
LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. These Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.
Mention this Paper

TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 1750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 145 CASH.

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK THE WINDER IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE Rs. 225 CASH.

HAMILTON & Co., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 30 CASH.

FANCY CARRIAGE CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, Rs. 135 CASH.

EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
BE ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Collects the **'FUR'** In **KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.**

BEFORE USE. OCTOPUS

AFTER USE.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Nowille, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write:—"The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 38-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

INSURANCES.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

INVESTED FUNDS.....Rs. 3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME ..... ,, 33,50,000.
CLAIMS PAID ..... ,, 6,91,18,000

THIS wealthy British Life Office, which has been doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years, has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest systems.

Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans. Policies unconditional.

Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

Send for Prospectus and Table of Rates, Bombay Branch, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
AGENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
Bankers.

AGENTS WANTED FOR BOMBAY AND MOFUSSIL.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.
Subscribed CAPITAL, Rs. 3,83,00,000.

Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.

BOMBAY BRANCH : 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

Homocea
Touches the SPOT for
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